PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,699—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
(Saturday, 2 P.M.				
1906				
27th Jan.	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA.....	7911
17th ,,	CHINA.....	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA.....	7403	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA.....	10906
17th ,,	MACEDONIA...	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	6284	MOOLTAN.....	10003
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA.....	5,876	Schmitz.....	25th Jan, 1906
SYDNEY	1,255	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron.....	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6,630	Etienne.....	19th Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier.....	17th May ,,

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,330	Etienne	3rd Feb. 1906.
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* BRITANNIA...	G. R. Garrick	3669...	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA.....	Alex. Haig	6716..	9th Feb.
OLYMPIA.....	C. F Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	27th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey.....	5106...	13th March
MASSILIA.....	J. Thomson.....	5091...	24th ,,
* NUBIA.....	Hy. Tagg	3351...	11th April
CIRCASSIA.....	Alex. Haig.....	6716...	8th May
* BRITANNIA...	R. J. Garrick	3669...	22nd ,,
OLYMPIA.....	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
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All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA.....	2170	Mon. 29 Jan.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
DUMRA ..	1760	Tues. 23 Jan.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA..	1200	Thur. 25 Jan.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA.....	2170	Frid. 26 Jan.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Jan calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 30th Jan. calling at Berbera, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 2nd Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

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22nd January, 1906.

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR...	F. Mossa.....	4,119	1st Feb, 1906.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. ,,
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mossa.....	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, ,,

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† NIPPON.....	L. Solch.....	6,316	30th Jan. 1906.
*† CHINA.....	A. Lova.....	6,000	1st March ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND....	G. Matcovich.....	6046	20th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. ACQUEHEM...	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,394	27th Jan. 1906.

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* GENERAL.....	2351	Pens ..	26th Jan. 1906.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE, Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

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24, Meadows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

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FOR JANUARY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
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SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's, S.S. "PERSIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

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E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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First Assistant A. H. Lee, B. A. London University.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 347 of 1903.

KOOVERBAI, widow of RUSTOMJI CURSETJI MISBEY and Administratrix of the late BAI BHICAIJI, wife of COOVERJI RATANJI KAMODIA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Khetwady outside the Fort..... Plaintiff.

vs,

1. DHUNJIBHOY BYRAMJI BHAJIWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Dungaria Street outside the Fort. 2. GORDHAN GOPAL SONI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a convict in His Majesty's Jail at Yerrowda. 3. MANILAL VITHALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort. 4. PESTONJI DADABHOY BHANDARA. 5. BURJORJI JAMSETJI DAJI and 6. AWABAI JAMSETJI DAJI, the last three of Bombay Parsi inhabitants, residing at Mohota Mohola outside the Fort. 7. BAI AWABAI, widow of DOSSABHAI NUSSERWANJI MAZGAUM-WALLA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Dungaria Street outside the Fort. 8. BAI AWABAI, Executrix of the Will of DOSSABHAI NUSSERWANJI MAZGAUM-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Dungaria Street outside the Fort. 9. HORMUSJI EDULJI MASTER, Executor of the Will of DOSSABHAI NUSSERVANJI MAZGAUMWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant residing at Chandan Wadi outside the Fort. 10. SORABJI JAMSEDJI KOOKANA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Dhungaria Street outside the Fort.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 10th day of November, 1904, it was ordered inter alia that the 2nd Defendant Gordhan Gopal Soni should pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 9,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 3 annas, per cent per month from the 11th day of April, 1903, till Judgment and the Plaintiff's costs of this Suit when taxed.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 1st day of September, 1905, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the 2nd defendant Gordhan Gopal Soni in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 29 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under C No. 115, Old Survey No. 169, and New Survey No. 1427, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 803, Street No. 33-38, and which all premises are situate at and on the Northside of Shaik Memon Street, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the house of Premcooverbai, widow of Bhica Bhagwan, on or towards the West by the house of Gopinath Sadashiji, on or towards the North by the house of Magurovi Chandanmal, and on or towards the South by the said Shaik Memon Street.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said 2nd Defendant, Gordhan Gopal Soni, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 2nd Defendant Gordhan Gopal Soni to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 2nd Defendant, Gordhan Gopal Soni, have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above mentioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1905.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. M. B. CHOTHIA,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, 24th, THURSDAY, 25th, FRIDAY, 26th JANUARY at 9-30 p. m.

TOUR OF THE PARISIANS ARTISTES.

GASPARD-NEVA,
The Famous Duettists.

MANUEL CHIMENO,
The Unequalled Pianist.

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La Femme Cameleon.

MLLE. F. DECOURTAL,
Soubrette Fantaisiste.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Stalls, Rs. 4 and 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 3 and 2; Pit and Gallery, Rs. 1; Soldiers and Sailors, As. 12.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 23rd January to 5th February, 1906, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 25th January, 1906, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay 22nd, January, 1906.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT.

A CENSUS of the POPULATION of this City will be taken on the NIGHT of FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1906.

2. For the preliminary Census and again on 9th February enumerators will visit every house and ask certain questions regarding the number, sex, age, occupation, etc., of all persons living in the house and will write down the answers on paper.

3. Residents of this city will remember that a General Census was taken in 1901 when the Plague Epidemic was raging very high, and a large number of plague refugees had taken shelter beyond the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay. Looking to the vital statistics and other conditions, it appears that the population of the City must now far exceed that recorded in the last Census. The Municipal Corporation have therefore decided to take a fresh Census at their expense with the sanction of Government.

4. The Census has to be taken at night because then the house holders and their families are not out at their work, and by enumerating all the houses at the same time it is most probable that persons will not be counted twice.

5. No person is called upon to tell the enumerator the names of the female members of his family, but he is legally bound to give all other information regarding their age, occupation, etc., which the enumerator asks for. No female is obliged to mention the name of her husband, nor can any Census Officer insist upon seeing any female not voluntarily brought before him by her relations. Nobody therefore need have any scruple about telling the correct number, occupation, age, etc., of the females in his family.

6. Remember specially that the Corporation, only want to know how many persons there are in each section i. e. the total number of Europeans, Hindus, Mahomadans, Parsis, etc., in Walkeshwar or Umerkhadi and so on. The information to be collected by the enumerators is in order to ascertain the health condition of the city and not for the purpose of taxation or recruitment of the Army of Government.

7. When the papers in which the information is entered have been collected together no one will be allowed to see them except the writers employed in preparing General Abstracts. The private circumstances of any individual cannot therefore become known to the public.

8. All persons will hereby understand that by answering correctly, quickly and clearly all the questions which the enumerator asks them no injury will result to them in either reputation or property, and that they will accordingly assist the Municipality by furnishing all the information required.

9. It is hoped that all heads or leaders of the several Native communities will assist the Municipality in carrying out this heavy and important task by impressing upon their people the necessity and importance of a Census and persuading them to furnish to the enumerators readily and willingly the particulars required for writing up the forms.

10. The Liquor Bars and Shops will be generally closed during the Census Nights.

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 22nd January, 1906.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Examinations of the above Institute in any of the 70 technical subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which will be sent on receipt of 6 annas by the Principal. Applications for examinations must reach the Principal not later than Thursday the 15th February, 1906.

Any Candidates are eligible for these examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Hon Secretary V. J. Technical Institute.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. EFFIE MAGDALENE CLEVELAND, of 9 Shooters Hill Road Black Heath, London S. E., widow of the late Mr. HENRY CLEVELAND, has contracted TO SELL All that the unalienated portion of her property called or known by the name of Flagstaff Hill, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by Municipal land, partly by the property of H. L. Bottlewalla, partly by the property of Hormusji Pestonji Daly Burjor, partly by the property of P. E. Sakhidas and partly by the property of Abdoola Koor on or towards the South partly by the property of Narayan Govindji, partly by Trust property, partly by the property of B. P. Dadachanji and another partly by the property of Firozbai Nusserwanji Wadia and partly by a hill or hilly ground called Gowchar, on or towards the East by the Cleveland Public Road, and on or towards the West by the seashore and which said unalienated portion of property along with other properties already sold to other purchasers is Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's No. 667 and Survey No. 13225.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1906,

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STEEL WAGONS.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India desirous of undertaking CONSTRUCTION OF COVERED GOODS WAGONS.

The Contractors will have to SUPPLY the whole of the MATERIAL required for their construction, except Wheels and Axles, Axle boxes, springs, Buffers, Bearing, Drawbar volute springs, which will be supplied by the Railway.

Delivery of completed wagons to commence as soon after the 1st July, 1906, as possible, and to be completed by 31st March, 1907.

Drawings and specifications giving the number of wagons required will be supplied on application to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Lucknow, provided such application is accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 15, which latter will be returned on receipt of Bona Fide Tender.

Tenders must be sealed and marked "Tenders for Covered Goods Wagons" and addressed to the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, and will be received up to noon of 15th February, 1906.

By Order.

P. A. HYDE,
Carriage and Wagon Superintendent,
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Lucknow.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieutenant C. L. John, R. E., are required to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from the date hereof after which time no claims will be considered.

THE PRESIDENT,
Committe of Adjustment,
Butchers Island, Bombay.

Bombay, January 19th, 1906.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND
EVENING CONCERT
AT THE
TOWN HALL

SATURDAY, 27th January, 1906, at 9-30 P.M., S. T.

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H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BY

DORASAMI,

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S. S. "MERTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd January, 1906.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

Sections 60 and 64 of the Civil Procedure Code,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEPPEY.

Original Suit No. 14 of 1030.

VALLABBA DAS YADOAJI, Merchant, Alleppey .....Plaintiff.

AGAINST.

1. ABDULLA BHAI JOOSAP, Merchant and Commercial Agent, Bhavanagar Street, Bhavanagar Zilla, Kathiawar, Bombay.
2. CHEGAN DANJEE, Merchant, Framba Kanta, Bombay .....3 & 2 Defendants.

To the First and Second Defendents.

WHEREARS the above-named Plaintiff has instituted a Suit against you for money you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all material questions on the 31st January, 1906 (31th Thye 1081) at 11 O'clock, in the forenoon to answer the above named Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for final Disposal of the Suit, you are requested to produce all your witnesses on that day and to take notice that in default of your appearance on the abovementioned day the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and that you will bring with you or send by your pleader the documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.—4th January, 1906, (21st Dhanoo, 1080.)

TA. SANKARA PILLAI,
Acting 2nd Judge.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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R. SOHLUMBERGER.	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseille.
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ALL Motor and Cycle Repairs scientifically. All Motor and Cycle Accessories at Cheapest Rates. New Catalogues ready, VATCHA BROS, Girgaum, Bombay.

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Porceliture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 6	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 8	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

ST. HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Ecoohow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M, Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	M

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 3 times a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS AUCTION.

THE SECOND AUCTION SALE of HORSES and CARRIAGES will take place at the Mews Wodehouse Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1906.

For Further Particulars Apply

THE MANAGERS,
Wellington Mews.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

WE have FOR SALE a PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, in a fine healthy locality, facing the Harbour and near the Sea. The Bungalow contains a Lobby, Drawing and Dining Rooms, sixteen Bed-rooms and Dressing Rooms, six Bathrooms. The Bungalow is fully furnished with first class Furniture and China Matting, and a Piano in first rate order. At present there are nine paying guests who are paying from Rupees 80 to Rupees 130 per mensem. The lease of the Bungalow terminates next year but can be renewed at any time. The party is leaving Bombay and will sell the whole of the Furniture as it stands for Rupees 14,000 or highest offer. Will be sold only to Europeans. Will suit a married couple, or a widow or any one requiring an additional Income. Apply "X. Y. Z." care of GIBBONS AGENCY' Esplande Road, Fort, Bombay.

COURET FRERES CASTILE SHELL BRAND SOAP.

INDISPENSABLE to Washing Companies Cloth Mills and private people for household purposes. This well known SOAP will wash Warm, Cotton, Silk or any other kind of Cloth bringing it up to its original lustre and will remove any kind of taint. It is largely used in London, France and other parts of the Country. To induce Customers to give it a trial the retail and wholesale prices have been fixed very low by the Sole Agent,

MANECKJI S. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girl's School,
78, Parsee Bazar Street.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE, BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS ARE RADICALLY CURED BY ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Tolv, 740 tons, Captain J Enger, sailed yesterday for Singapore with a general cargo

THE steamer Alala, 240 tons, Captain J Farmer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam r Waroonga, 1608 tons, Captain R S Butter sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Bickford R M R sailed yesterday for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain E W Beck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 1st January, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dunra, 762 tons Captain C Sed on arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Aynthia Captain R J Cautes, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, reports having encountered strong S E to N W Winds and high confused Sea from Pulo Brok to Dandra Head.

Captain J A McPherson, of the steamer Clan Urquhart which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mormugoa, reports that midshipman F Beard, fell from No 4 tween deck to lower hold, in Mormugoa, and fractured both arms and injured his head. He was landed on shore, and removed to the St George's Hospital for reatment.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, Captain P Craglietto, from Trieste yesterday morning:—Mrs Attfield, Miss Attfield, Mr and Mrs G Blane, Major Cumberland, Mr and Mrs C hen and infant Col and Mrs Ditmas, Mr Dorabjee Dinshaw, Miss Humphrey Yeshwant Jotirao, Mr and Mrs Norman Scott, Capt Radcliffe, Mrs Stanley Read, Mr and Mrs K B Seckendorff and Mr Siebert.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3827 tons, Captain C D Goldsmith, will said to-day for Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers, which will be transhipped at Colombo and the steamer will proceed to Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

For Colombo—Mr F Ismail. Mr W L Davis Mr Uhl and Mr Lambert.

For Colombo—Mr F Ismail, Mr W L Davis Mr Uhl and Mr Lambert.

For Hongkong—Mr J Baumental Rev and Mr D L Miller, and Mr W Farquharson

For shanghai—Mr J H Khambata, and Mr R G Winning

For Sydney—Mrs Pearse and Miss E Christian

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Dumra s	Sedden	Karachi, Jan 20
	Muttra s	Peek	Calcutta, Jan 1

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Alala s	Farmer	Calcutta
	Waroonga s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Tolv s	Enger	Singapre

The steamer, Simla 'Goldsmith for Colombo and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Urquhart, for Antwerp &c
" Imperator for Trieste, &c
" Othello for Hull &c
" Britannia for Liverpool, &c
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Persia for China

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino from Bombay to Genoa, arrived at Aden on the 21st instan on the morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Stanley Hall s—103 bales wool Morarji Ratansea 41 bales wool A bhazia and Co; 80 bales wool B Hurbhiram

Boscombe s—1000 cwts myrabolams E ji Omersay 4000 cwt cotton seed W Rucher 230 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Britannia s—1307 cwts rilseed The New Mofussil Co; 60 bales wool H K M Jaithaji 400 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co; 78 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales wool The Bombay Co; 65 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales wool Gaddum and Co; 1000 cwts wheat Sauday and Co

FOR LONDON.

Dunay s—234 hase hemp Khimji Visram and Co; 2.00 cwts cotton seed Manock 210 bales hemp E Tajiboy 76 bales hemp J N Kapadia 19 bales carpets S Jeejji 1000 bales gunny cuttings The Bombay general Trading Co

FOR MARSEILLES,

Britannia s—3 pots rosooli 42 cwts Nurxvomi Co; 13 cwts cottonseed 69 cwts mustardseed 214 cwts methiseed and 80 cwts capcos catchri R Jeewandas

Stanley Hall s—5326 cwts linseed 24355 cwts teetseed Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE,

Imperator s—1903 cwts teetseed Ralli Bros 1875 bales cotton A Blosebeck and Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—2000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros 1000 cwts castor seed Volkart Bros 200 bales cotton new mofussil Co

FOR BARCELONA,

Britannia s—300 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR BEYROUTH.

Imperator s—26 bals twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Pundit s—593 bales cotton Seth and Co; 709 bales cotton Glazibrook Tejpal and Co; 198 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 60 bales cotton M M Essabhoy 18 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 400 bales cotton The Meteen B Kaisha 3000 bales Sassoon J David and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA,

Simla s—1-2 cwt ivory H Rowji

Pundit s—2100 cwt bonemeal M Jamal

FOR MOJI.

Pundit s—100 bales cotton The Mitsin B Kaishu

FOR OSAKA.

Pundit s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pundit s—3000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 900 bales cotton Volart Bros

FOR HONGKONG

Persia s—3 9 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 150 twist Talati and Co 507 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Simla s—4 cwt ivory and 1 case saffron M M Essaboy 81 cwt myrabolams M Tokersey 50 bales cotton Volkart Bros 19 cwt ivory M H B Elias 38 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co 62 chests opium David Sassoon and Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Jan. 20.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 15-16	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 1-16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 1-4	=	do
2 months hence	29 7-16	=	do
Spot in New York	65 5-8	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 14 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin	20 47 1-4	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand	4 87 1-4	=	+ 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3-4	do	= do
6 " " Fine Trade	3 3-8	do	= do
6 " " Bills	4 1-8	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 3-4	do	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 3-4	do	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,25,000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1-2 £A-M sellers dull
Brown 43 1-4 A-M sellers dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 47 1-2 —1 J-F value flat

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8 000. Spot 6·28—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 3-1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 17,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·16	6·17	6·20
—4	—4	—3
Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6·23	6·25	6·28
—3	—3	—3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·27	6·20	5·94
— 3	— 3	—1

Receipts at U S Ports 13,000
Do last year 21,000
Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Do. do Continent 18,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 12·25
Futures, month of March ..... 11·76 + 1 } a
Do. do. July ..... 11·93 + 1

a Advanced early owing to bullish ginners figures but reacted later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 11 3-4
Futures, month of March ..... 11·98 + 3
Do. do. May ..... 12·11 + 3
Tone at close ..... steady.

	Bales.
Stock of Cotton in Liverpool	1,159,000
Stock in London	13.000
Total visible supply	4,620,000
	— 10,000
Total visible supply East Indian	249,000
Total quantity in sight	7,580,000
	+200,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 20th Jan. 1906:—

Cotton	13,155 bales.
Wheat	1,616 cwts.
Linseed	6,676 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	710 do
Gingellyseed	14,397 do
Poppyseed	673 do
Groundnut	1,488 do
Castorseed	4,895 do
Rice	7,116 do
Myrabollams	7,739 do
Cottonseed	21,067 do
Mowraseed	50 do
Gram	24 do
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JAN. 22.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 147
Shanghai 30 do. ... 207
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone firm,

Cash	98 9	
1st Settlement, 31st January	98 11	
2nd do 28th February	99-0	

Money Market. Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 4th	JAN. 8	do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 4th	" 8	do.	
Bank of Madras do. 15th	" 8	do.	

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet,			
Ready	8	2	0
Forward	8	7	0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Dawnpore Ready ...	7	4	0
Do. Forward	7	7	0
Do. Forward	8	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	14	0
Forward	9	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone, quiet.			
Ready	35	9	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Howree Khandeish	47	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	35	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi new	5	5	0

LIVERPCOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	13,000 "
Jan.-Feb, 6·17 +1	Feb.-Mar, 6 18 +1
Mar.-April 6·21 +1	
April-May 6·24 +1	May-June, 6·26 +1
June-July 6·27 +1	
July.-Aug 6·28 +1	Aug.-Sept, 6·21 +1
Sep.-Oct 5·95 +1	

COTTON.—The Sutta market is active and a fairly large line of Good M.-G. Broach was put through for March at Rs. 251 an advance of Rs. 4 on Saturday rates. All othr quotations are raised Rs. 2 to 3 Exporters are quiet and we hear of little actual cotton changing hands. Closing Sutta quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good, January ..... Rs. 193
Broach M.-G. Good, March ..... " 261

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G. Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	201	193	25th Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	210	200	25th Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	212	202	25th Jan.
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 225, 219		25th Jan.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	221	215	25th Jan.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)			
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	225	219	25th Jan.
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	238	232	25th Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	239	230	25th Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	242	233	25th Jan.
Broach (M.-G.)	275	251	25th Mar.
Muttia (M.-G.)	222	216	25th Feb.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	241	235	25th Jan.
Khamgaon Akola (M.-G.)	229	220	25th Jan.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the seventy-sixth report of this Bank:—The Directors submit to the Shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last. The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,61,178-10-10 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 3,02 442-0-7, making together Rs. 10,33,620-11-5 which they have decided to apply as under:—In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 5,00,000; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 1,00,000; transferred to reserve Fund Rs. 2,00,000; transferred to Dead Stock, Rs. 25,000, transferred on account of pension fund Rs. 25,000, carried forward Rs. 2,13,620-11-5. Total Rs. 10,33,620-11-5. There was a moderate demand for money during the earlier months of the half-year but rates rose rapidly in November and December and considerable pressure was experienced in the latter month. The average of the official rate for the half-year was 4·42 per cent.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th January as compared with the statement of the 20th Jan.:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 13. Rs.	Jan. 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	80,00,000
Public Deposits at Branches	52,53,982	47,31,480
Other Deposits	31,13,563	42,17,990
Post Bills	7,44,74,718	7,29,58,435
Sundries	13,223	19,636
	15 93,370	14,89,937
	10,33,58,795	10,33,07,518
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,15,03,277	1,15,03,204
Other authorised Securities	37,03,447	36,99,257
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,87,763	1,07,13,290
Loans do. do.	1,35,56,936	1,41,97,886
Bills discounted and purchased	3,49,38,241	3,43,07,901
Dead Stock	2,70,813	2,70,813
Stamps and Stationery	4,982	4,987
Balances with other Banks	18,18,136	14,56,001
Sundries	2,02,263	1,39,776
Cash	2,73,19,600	2,53,57,763
	13,33,58,795	10,33,07,518

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUFF—January 10, at Calcutta, the wife of Alexander Duff, of a son
EVANS—January 16, at Jabalpur, the wife of Captain W H Evans, R E, of a son
GAYER—December 15, at Secunderabad, the wife of W A Gayer, of a son
RENDALL—January 14, at Ahmednagar, the wife of J C Shuttleworth Rendall, I A, S and T Corps, of a son

DEATHS.

ITTYERAH—January 16, at Calicut, P J Ittyerah, B A, Subordinate Judge, South Canara, aged 42, of apoplexy
LITTLE—January 4, at Hazaribagh, after a long and painful illness, Roy, the eldest surviving son of E G Little
WATTS—January 12, at Bangalore, after a long and painful illness, Eliza Ann, relict of the late Assistant Surgeon J J Watts

Bombay.
Dec. 1905.

℞
1/4 Floral Mouth Elixir, (Kemp) 1 bottle.
1/- Dentists Tooth Powder, (Kemp), 1 bottle.
-/8 Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush, (Kemp), —one.
m. Use morning and evening, M. D., D. Sc. London.

To be dispensed by

Kemp & Co Ltd

7 Elphinstone Circle, or at their branches.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 10 11m., 11-11s. Low water, 4 29m., 4-19s.

Chamber of Commerce balloting for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9·30 p. m. (S. T.)

POLICE NOTICE.—A gold watch has been taken charge of by the Police and awaits its owner.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Jethmal Magna, a Marwari pawnbroker, having his place of business in Fergusson Road, reports to the Police that his shop was broken into and entering on Sunday night, and gold and silver ornaments and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 825 were removed from a locked box.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.—His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shahs, Aga Khan, G. C. I. E. returned to Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, and received at the Victoria Terminus with an enthusiastic ovation from his devoted followers and adherents. His Highness had been to Calcutta to meet their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.—The following statement of accounts has been issued:—Balance on January 1, in the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 5052-11-7 in hand, Rs. 14-6-7; total Rs. 5,067 2-2. The following amounts have been disbursed from 1-1-05 to 31-12-05 in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through Plague Epidemic, Rs. 820' Sundry expenses Rs. 1-9; total Rs. 621-9; Balance Rs. 4,445-9-2+ Balance available on Jan. 1, in hand Rs. 14-6-7; Balance with the Bank of Bombay on 1-1-1906, Rs. 4431-2-7; Total Rs. 4445-9-2.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.—Two very pretty and effective pieces for the Piano composed by Mr. Charles W. Ancliffe, Bandmaster, South Wales Borderers, have been published by Henry Kaps Elphinstone Street Karachi.—CHLOE (price Rs. 1-4) is a charming motett with bright harmonies and delicate changes throughout and it is sure to be a favorite. "LES PARISIENNES" (price Rs. 1 6 a fetching waltz is both simple and attractive, the melodies and movement combining in admirable dance time. The composer of these two pretty pieces is only 26 years of age; as a pianist and musical writer he gives promise of becoming in the future one of the rising men in the profession.

BURNING FATALITIES.—Gumpti, a Hindu woman, aged 55, residing at Bhendy Bazaar, while lighting a fire on Sunday night had her clothes accidentally caughtin the flames. She was badly burnt about the body and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning.—Benarasee Ramaotar, a Pardeshi child, aged 3, residing with his parents at Chinch Bunder Road, was, on Sunday afternoon, playing near a burning kerosine oil lamp when his clothes accidentally caught fire and he was badly burnt. He was removed to the Bai Motibai Hospital where he died lateon Sunday night.—Malee, a Hindu girl, aged 4, residing with her parents in a hut off Pedder Road, was playing near a burning kerosine oil lamp on Saturday night when her clothes caught fire and she was burnt all over the body, from the effects of which she died on Sunday night.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY JITIZEN IN S. AFRICA.—A cablegram has been received in Bombay from Johannesburg, in South Africa, announcing the death of Mr. Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, at the age of 44. Deceased was one of the promoters and Secretaries of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association; he was also a promoter of the local branch of the Anthropological Society. In the Oriental Congress at Stockholm, held in 1889 he attended with the late Mr. H. H. Dhruva of Baroda, in 1898, he was deputed to lay the complaints of the Indian colonists in Africa before Mr. J. Chamberlain the then Colonial Secretary in England, and in the Boer war, he served as a volunteer in the Ambulance Corps at the siege of Ladysmith and in other localities. He edited the "Indian Opinion" an Anglo-Vernacular paper, in Natal, till the day of his death.

SERIOUS MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT IN THE FORT.—A somewhat serious motor-car accident occurred on Sunday morning, at the Apollo Bunder, resulting in a horse attached to a hackney carriage been killed and the driver slightly injured. It appears that about 10-30 o'clock, a hackney carriage was coming from the Apollo Bunder towards the Wellington Fountain when on nearing the Yacht Club the driver swerved the carriage round on to the middle of the road in order to get out of the way of a motor-car which was coming out of the Yacht Club gate, and then swerved again into a lane through which motor-car No. 254, driven by one Alfred Sam was coming along. The result was a collision. The right lamp bracket caught the horse in the stomach and disembowelled it killing it almost instantly. The victoria with its occupants were dragged about fifteen yards before the motor-car could be stopped, but fortunately escaped with no injury beyond the driver getting a few bruises. The driver of the victoria is to be charged with doing a rash and negligent act, while the driver of the motor-car is to be charged with driving without a license.

A MARINE COURT INQUEST.

A Marine Court consisting of Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Potts, Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company and Mr. S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company, investigated the circumstances attending the loss of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Hashemi in the Bay of Bengal in September last. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor appeared on behalf of the Government and Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Browne and Company, solicitors, was for the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company. At the outset Mr. Nicholson informed the Court, that the only evidence available yesterday was merely that of the witnesses in Bombay and that most of the evidence would be to show the state and efficiency of the vessel. Some evidence was then given from which it appeared that the vessel was under the command of Captain Hanson, who had been for eight years in the service of the Company and was on board the vessel in question for about three months. The crew consisted of 63 men. Information was received on the 4th September last from the Agents of the Company at Calcutta that the vessel had left the port on that day, when she had on board 4084 tons of coal in bulk and 407 tons of timber coal. The vessel was purchased for £215,500 and was insued for £220,000. She was last surveyed on the 3rd of October 1904 at Greenock, and was subsequently partially re-surveyed in Bombay. The vessel was chartered to the Bengal Coal Company. About £1500 were spent in England and Rs. 28,000 in Bombay on the ship for making her more efficient. Exclusive of slores the Company's loss was about £2,000.

Mr Robert Carruthers, Marine Superintendent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company stated that the S.S. Hashemi had a mean draught of 24 feet 3 inches, and was thoroughly examined by witness before she started for Calcutta. She was perfectly equipped in every detail and was seaworthy for the voyage to Calcutta, Captain Hanson witness said, was a careful officer.

Mr. Andrew Mitchell, First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, said that the mean draught of the ship would be 24 feet 8 inches when she left Calcutta. Assuming the draught to be correct the vessel was illegally overloaded.

On being examined by Mr. Bayley, witness said that if the ship left Bombay on the 4th September drawing 24 feet 2 inches she could not have been overloaded.

All the evidence of the Bombay witnesses having been recorded it was decided to issue a Commission to Calcutta for the examination of the witnesses who are there.

COMPLAINTS OF SEA-MEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. C. Borge, Master of the s.s. "Saint Regulus" charged G. Geni, and four other Greek seamen on board the same vessel, with absenting themselves without leave on the 18th and the 19th instant, and wilfully disobeying lawful commands. Mr. Tenant Solicitor, appeared for the complainant. His story was that the accused, when asked to remove baskets full of coal from the bunker, declined the job, saying they would not do the work of a coolie. They also complained that the baskets were too heavy to be carried by each individual separately. On the days in question they left the ship and went ashore without his permission, and when returned they refused to do the work and asked to be paid off. The defence was that they (the accused) were asked to remove very heavy baskets of coal to the bunker which they could not do, as that third work was always done by coolies. One of them went to the Captain saying he could not do the work asked of him, and asked for permission to go to complain to the Shipping Master, about the poor food and the harsh treatment they were subjected to But the Captain refused to give them permission. Another accused said he had obtained permission of the Chief Officer to go ashore, during the absence of the master.

Mr. R. Roberts, Chief Officer, in his evidence stated that the baskets of coal were not too heavy for them to be removed. He himself removed one of them to the bunker to show them they could do it. But in spite of that the accused refused to handle the baskets. He then asked the accused what they were going to do. They said they would not work. One of the accused subsequently asked for permission from him to go ashore, the witness did not permit them to leave the ship, as the master was not on board. In spite of the refusal the accused left the ship. Evidence of Mr. R. H. Hopkin, Shipping Master, showed that on the 18th three of the accused went up to him and complained to him that the master had made them work at two big baskets which they could not manage. But what the accused principally complained to him about, was in respect of the food given to them. They also complained to him about ill-treatment by the Chief Officer. The witness told the accused, he would hear them the following morning and would arrange with the Captain about it. But the witness forgot to arrange with the Captain for the following morning when all the accused, on appointment, saw him again. The Captain had to be sent for, and in his presence the accused laid their complaints. They also made allegations against the Chief Officer. The witness talked the matter over with the Captain, saw the big book and read the entries. Regarding paying off the accused the Captain told him that as a large sum of money was involved he would cable Home to get coal permission to pay the accused off. Regarding the baskets the witnes coal the Captain that that work had always been done by coolies. The witness also represented to the Captain that it was not usual on board a ship to ask for leave from the Captain directly, but it could be obtained from any other responsible officer. Continuing the witness said that the Captain seemed to be anxious to pay his men off.

His Worship asked of the accused if they were willing to sail with the ship again, or else they would have to put up with punishment. The accused chose the latter course rather than go on board the ship again. His Worship in disposing of the case remarked that the accused had good ground to leave the ship on the 19th as the shipping Master had asked them to see him. But on the previous day they should have obtained the necessary permission which was not given to them either by the Captain or the Chief Officer. Taking into consideration the fact that the accused had gone to the Shiping Master to lay their complaints before him, and as some of their complaints were founded on good reasons, the Court did not think the case deserved any serious notice. The accused were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and their one day's wages were forfeited.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. B. B. AND C. I. RY. C. C.

THE match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Agaskor, c Baloo, b Baloo	19
Khote, st Baloo	9
Telang P, b Baloo	9
Saraph b Baloo	0
Oghad, not out	32
Telang, D. b Date	0
Shivram, c Lynn, b Baloo	12
Bhatsodeker, b Baloo	7
Shete D, c Smith, b Lynn	7
Daderker, not out	23
Madan, did not bat,	
Extras	4
Total	122

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

Smith, b Madan	6
Rustamji, b Madan	9
Date, not out	27
Baloo, not out	19
Lynn, Shete, Peyton, Kersetji, Polishwalla, Byramji, Mehta	Did not bat,
Extras	15
Total	76

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. FRIENDS UNION C. C.

The match was played on Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw.

FRIENDS U. C. C.

Shete, D, c Daderker, b Oghad	12
Telang, D, st Erasha	34
Pilgaoker, b Oghad	0
Palwanker, S, c Saraph, b Oghad	6
Palwanker, V, run out	1
Prabhaker, b Oghad	9
Bhatsodeker, c Baloo, b Erasha	17
Shete, W, c Telang, b Daderker	62
Talpade, b Oghad	0
Pathare, b Baloo	43
Dandeker, not out	31
Extras	12
Total	227

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Saraph, run out	13
Telang P, b Bhatsodeker	6
Baloo, c Shete, b Shivram	9
Date, run out	5
Oghad, b Bhatsodeker	0
Daderker, b-b-w b Shivram	0
Agaskor, c Shivram, b Shete	47
Khote, not out	62
Diveker, not out	17
Erasha, Madan	To bat
Extras	4
Total	163

PROBATE-DUTY PAYABLE TO THE CROWN.

At the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, have disposed of an appeal made by Rashid Karmali and Isa Karmali, against an order passed by Mr. Lindsay Smith, Judge of his Britannic Majesty's Court in Zanzibar, Africa, directing the appellants to pay the probate duty to the Crown on Rs. 35,000.

Appellant resisted the liability on the ground that the property in question was assigned to Isa, on 10th May 1901, by transference by the owner Naser Karmali, who subsequently died on 28th January 1902, and probate of whose will was granted to them on 9th June 1903. No duty had been paid on the Rs. 35,000 worth of property assigned to Isa by transference; but the Crown claimed it. The Chief Justice, in disposing of the matter, said that the assignment having been made for a consideration, it lay on the Crown to show it to be a hollow translation. Beyond some suspicion of its being such, there was no evidence to prove it to be so. The claim for probate-duty on Rs. 35,000 must, therefore, be disallowed, re

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1906.

LOOKING AHEAD.

THERE is no reason to suppose that any change will be made in the Ministry when Parliament re-assembles after the conclusion of the elections. It is true, as its friends have said, that the new Government is not united, that it is not characteristic and that in its present shape it cannot be long-lived. Even in their election addresses members of the new Administration have differed widely in their exposition of Liberal policy. In this they have departed from the advice tendered in the "Intercepted Letter" which the Fabian Society sent to the "National Review." "We have only to sit tight and say nothing, as copiously as we can." Liberal candidates were urged to go into the fight with the cry they had found so amazingly successful on former occasions: "The Principles of Liberalism: rally round the Old Flag." "Most earnestly," said the author of that interesting document, "do I beg of each of you to utter no word more definite on any subject whatever." The "National Review" publishes its "Intercepted Letter" with all reserve, because probably it was manufactured on other premises and probably because, although the Fabian Society contributed it without any plausible explanation as to how it came into their hands, the "Review" has reason to believe that the letter had its origin in the quarters frequented by Fabians and was never either intercepted or even written by the Premier upon whom it is desired to place the responsibility. Still it was sound advice, whoever was the author. "Utter absolutely no word more definite on any subject whatsoever." It is much sounder than "promising vaguely all manner of things that bind you to nothing at all," though the two things amount to practically one and the same in the long run. Besides the English language is so poor that it is next to impossible for electioneers to express in it precisely what they do mean and what they do not. It were best therefore to "sit tight and say nothing."

"We are put in" are the words Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is supposed to have written, "not because the nation hankers after any resuscitation of early Victorian Liberalism, but merely because the others had to be put out. Moreover, we are only on probation. All over the country just now Liberalism flows like the Solway—if we do not, in the next two Sessions, show that we are in dead earnest it will presently ebb like its tide Chamberlain will manage to upset us, not because the nation will want his Protective Tariff, but because it will be disgusted at our failure." But doubts are already expressed whether in the next two Sessions the new Government will be able to achieve much unless it changes its leader. His position was very aptly described the other day, by a writer who observed: "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in fact is a mere hostage given over to the Liberal Imperialists—a hostage whom the Imperialists will not hesitate to put to the edge of the sword if there is the slightest sign of treachery." It is anticipated that ere long, although he will sit on the Treasury Bench, he will be surrounded by an over-bearing opposition of his own colleagues, since where guarantees are expected and hostages given there is an end of union and of friendship. No matter how eagerly the point may be disclaimed, it is the Irish party which will come most prominently to the fore in the new Parliament, and aided by the Labourites, they will be able to obstruct the progress of any measure which seems to them to stand in the way of Home Rule. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, recently declared that the new Ministry has not departed from Mr. Gladstone's views on Home Rule, either in the letter or in the spirit, that there is only one difference between their present and their previous condition of mind. "In 1892 they were proud of Home Rule, in 1905 they are ashamed of it." But the Fabian makes the Prince Minister exclaim "We can only pray that Redmond will find some constitutional way of forcing us to do what Ireland wants."

Concerning India we have already received an inkling of what to expect. "India, my dear Morley," the Premier is represented as writing, "we willingly hand over to you. Keep a careful eye on Kitchener, who like all those 'efficient' people, is apt to bolt widely if not kept tightly in hand. Don't let either him or the politicals upset the coach. Never mind Tibet—we have satisfied our curiosity about Lhasa and it will never be a health resort. By the way ask Gladstone for a model Factory Act for those Bombay mills—seventeen hours a day is too awful—and they will quote your own words in the 'Life of Cobden' against you if you don't." Well, Mr. Morley is welcome to do all this if it will satisfy him. But he may do more—a possibility in which the danger lies. The appointment of Mr. John Morley to preside over the destinies of India, remarked a writer on current topics when the new Cabinet was constructed, "should provoke an ironical smile on the face of the most hardened Little Englander. Here is a politician who cannot bear autocracy in any form, asked to control the Government of a great country which understands and can understand nothing save the domination of an autocrat. Here is a Jacobin who can always pardon the excesses of the people, elected to administer a Government whose life depends upon the wise suppression of popular opinion. Even the fantastic trade of politics cannot show a more whimsical fantasy than this," But Mr. Morley is shrewd enough to go slow. No promises have been uttered on the subject of Indian reform as they have been in connection with other great questions of the hour. Prominent Liberals to some extent have sat tight and said nothing. Others have said much and promised much more than their colleagues will help them to fulfil. Why did they not say nothing and say it copiously, instead of leaving nothing to the imagination? It is already recognised that the most imminent danger to threaten the leaders of the Liberal party is that new fear will arise from their own platitudes, people coming to believe their election cry and looking for its fulfilment. But a minor poet, so long ago as June last, warned the electors, the Liberal leaders would promise the people whatever they ask and give them whatever they please, and they have not heeded the warning. It has been a voice crying in the wilderness.

INDIAN PRICE LEVELS.

MR. J. A. ROBERTSON, on Special Duty and formerly Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, has just completed a report on "Variations in Indian Price Levels since 1861, expressed in Index numbers." It is issued as a blue book by the Department of Commerce and Industry. The work is full of tables and charts which will interest the statisticians, if not the general reader. In examining the results shown by the index numbers, Mr. Robertson says the rapid and extraordinary rise in the price of food-grains in certain years can be readily traced to more or less serious failures of the crops. The economic changes which followed the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration from the East India Company to the Crown were attended by a general rise in prices, and in 1861, the price of food would have been much higher, but for the fact that the part of North-Western India, where famine then existed, was too isolated for the general level of prices to be seriously disturbed. Then came the great Orissa famine in 1866, severe famine in Rajputana and parts of Northern India in 1869, the great famine of 1877-78 in Southern and Western India, widespread scarcity and distress in 1891-92, almost universal famine in 1896-7 and the severe famine in Central and Western India in 1899-1900. Adverse seasons also reduced the out-turn and raised the price of other raw products, which are staples of the export trade. Among exports, other than food-grains, the articles showing a notable fall in price are tea, owing to overproduction; indigo, through reduction of the demand; raw silk, raw wool, and cotton yarn, while the prices have risen of raw jute, as the result of the Indian monopoly of this fibre, of raw hides of dressed skins, shellac, which has been subject to great fluctuations, and, while there was a rapid fall, in 1903, of seeds and vegetable oils. The great rise affecting prices of imported and other commodities in the sixties is attributed to the American Civil War, which affected them, chiefly through the abnormal prices of cotton goods, the principal articles of Indian trade, but also in no small degree through a general inflation of the prices caused by very large additions to the currency and a great expansion of credit. By 1871 prices had fallen and then both rose together from causes connected with the Franco-German war. During the next fourteen years the two lines move on parallels, but from 1885, the connection ceases as the price of imports then rose quickly, while gold prices continued to fall. This rise was not confined to imports, for there was a simultaneous rise in the price of both exports and food grains, and as the harvests during this period were, on the whole, good, there must be some cause for the rise other than diminished production. It would appear therefore, argues Mr. Robertson, to be more than a coincidence that at this period there were heavy imports of silver and large additions to the coinage. Thenceforward the price of imports fluctuated considerably, and the nearest approach to the level of 1885 was in 1898. The drop in this year and the low level maintained in 1899 are pronounced remarkable, as they are equally marked in the prices of exports and food grains and immediately follow one of the most widespread and disastrous famines on record. The general causes operating here are believed to have been the contraction of the currency caused by the entire cessation of new rupee coinage for five years, as the limited coinage operations during the last two years of this period only partially replaced the coins withdrawn from circulation. The rupee coinage in 1900-01 was the largest on record and import prices rose again, while it is also noticeable that from that year onwards they have had the same trend as gold prices.

THE WIZARD OF ELECTRICITY.

MR. EDISON has done so much towards supplying the world with science in a utilitarian form that one hesitates to doubt even his strangest prediction. The latest of his dicta is that the time is coming when we shall be able to cross the Atlantic in three days. But this is not all, for he hopes to live to see airships as common as motor cars were ten years ago, and, chief of all, he is at war with the railways, for he hopes to do away with that most profitable item of their trade—coal carrying. All this is to be done by electricity. Fantastic as many of Mr. Edison's schemes appear, he is always able to justify them not only on scientific but on common sense grounds. His argument that an enormous amount of power, time and money is wasted by the carrying to coal. In his own words it is preposterous to keep on putting the coal mines on wheels. It is too clumsy, it is too costly and there is no necessity for it. We can ship 100,000 horse power over a wire quicker and more economically than we can send the equivalent in coal over a railroad track. In the near future, he predicts, electricity will be produced for general consumption at the mouth of the coal-pit and, with the cheapening this will affect, electricity will solve the city traffic problems. Mr. Edison has invented a new storage battery and states that by its use New York will save at least £40,000,000 of property now devoted to stables. The greatest difficulty that confronts the Wizard of Menlo Park is that in the use of coal eighty-five per cent. of the energy is wasted, but he looks to a discovery which will completely alter this and so further cheapen electricity that it will be the sole motive power of every factory. Horses are doomed, according to Mr. Edison, petrol motor cars too and everything is to be run far more cheaply than it is now—meanwhile horses and eighty-five per cent. loss in coal energy and week trips to New York and steam engine will continue to go on. It is a wondrous world, and Mr. Edison is a wonderful man. If he had lived where he does now two hundred years ago the early settlers of his country would have taken infinite delight in making a bonfire of him. He has done more than any other man to pack five centuries into one—a fact which is most creditable to him but we sometimes think the advantage is mostly on his side.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental with the outward Mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 5 a.m. on Jan. 22, and is expected at 6 p.m. on Friday evening next.

THE Viceroy will receive an address of welcome from the Taluqdars of Oudh to-day.

LADY MINTO will pay a visit to the European Orphan Asylum, Calcutta to-morrow.

THE Maharaja of Rewa, with a retinue of followers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and is putting up in Fergusson Road.

THE Multan Horse Show has been postponed for about a month, the dates now fixed for it being 2nd and 3rd April.

THE 18th Tiwana Lancers will move from Saugor to Delhi when their lines at the latter place are ready. This will probably be in the middle of March.

A SETTLEMENT on satisfactory terms was made last month with the Para Chamkannis, north of the Kurram Valley. Their raiding of the Turis will, it is hoped, not be renewed.

THE Postal Conference at Calcutta, next month, will comprise Sir Arthur Fanshawe and two senior Deputy Postmasters General.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Formosa" left Colombo on the evening of January 21, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th December, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 1,222,368 mds. and Rs. 18,055 in the earnings.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Accession of the Reigning Sovereign, all the Government as well as merchants' vessels now in port were decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern.

AT a meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved by thrity-one votes against thirty to adopt the Standard Time for all Municipal purposes.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 25th November, amounted to Rs. 4,219 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 479. Total earnings from 1st July to 25th November were Rs. 62,229, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,530.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 25th November, amounted to Rs. 21,693 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,515. Total earnings from 1st July to 25th November were Rs. 2,71,458, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 98,787.

THE question raised by the East Indian Railway, last autumn regarding cheaper rates for goods traffic on their system—a proposal which has been lately opposed by Bombay as likely to favour unfairly the port of Calcutta—is now before the Government of India for consideration and disposal.

A POPULAR European official amongst us, a Peshawar correspondent writes, seems unwittingly to have given offence to our turbulent tribal neighbours, with the result that he has received a letter predicting his untimely end at a date not far distant. The same gentleman was the object of similar epistolary attentions some time ago, and a bullet intended for him at the time killed an unoffending chowkidar in his compound.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding for the lighting of Ootacamund, Wellington and Coonoor in the Nilgiris with electricity, the Ootacamund Municipality in particular making very strong efforts for the speedy attainment of their object. Those who prefer the milder climate of the blue mountains to that of our northern hill stations will find electricity an added attraction. So far, Darjiling is the only one of our Himalayan health resorts which has got so far ahead as the electric light, though Massoorie has been working for it for some time, and got the length of engaging the services of an electrical engineer a year or more ago.

THE Engineering College of Bengal, which is now located at Sibpur, on the Howrah side of the River Hugli, is making another move, the third during its existence. It was started many years ago, at the out-of-the-way spot of Dehree-on-Sone, in the Shahabad Division of Bengal. From there it was transferred to Sibpur, to the buildings formerly occupied by Bishop's College. In recent years, this site has been found to be unhealthy and the necessity for removing the College has been very insistent. A telegram, from Calcutta, says that it is proposed to remove the College to Ranchi, in Chota Nagpore.

A DISGRACEFUL scene occurred in the Council General in Pondicherry on the 16th instant, when M. Gaebele struck M. Pierre a violent blow on the face. The latter, in an excited moment, called the Gaebeleites "Exploiteurs," or scheming peculators, M. Gaebele jumped up and called M. Pierre a liar, and warned him not to repeat the insult. But M. Pierre did so, and thereupon was struck by the infuriated M. Gaebele. A free fight then commenced, but the combatants were separated, and the session of the Council closed amidst shouts of abuse. M. Pierre promptly challenged M. Gaebele to fight a duel, but as the seconds have been unable to agree as to who is the agressor and who the aggrieved, the fight is "off" for the present.

IT is and has ever been the bane of labour representation that the working-man who enters the House is rapidly converted into a middle-class type of the least attractive order, says the "Saturday Review". We are not referring to trifles such as dress; we have always wondered that a man of Mr. Keir Hardie's intellect cannot see that by making himself singular in these little things he does not dignify labour, but makes himself foolish. There is nothing workmanlike in offending against decorum. But it is, or should be, perfectly possible to comply with ordinary usage in externals and yet retain the mind of the workman. Yet it is not often done; and none is more sensitive to the fact than the working-man out of Parliament. He perceives the change in his old "pal" and resents it. This explains the evident fact that labour does not very largely trust so-called labour representatives. So far as we have been able to observe, the average working-man dislikes the small middle-class man, who returns the compliment with his whole heart, more than any other type; and so very naturally he resents the change he sees come over nearly all the men he helps to send to Parliament and subscribes to keep there.

THE SQUIRE.

TO pass from the Invalid to the Squire is to enjoy the pleasures of swift and sudden contrast. The squire is never ill. Nay, more—the mere suggestion of illness or delicacy in another rouses all his manly scorn. "That fellow Millikin is always seedy—but what can you expect? He eats four meals a day, takes no exercise, and is always dragging himself. If he would eat about half what he does, chuck his physic-bottles away, and hunt three days a week, he would be perfectly fit. I told him so the other day straight"—and you may risk a bet that the Squire will wind up his terse allocution with an apocryphal saying which he attributes to Lord Palmerston—"There's nothing so good for the inside of a man as the outside of a horse." Meanwhile the wretched Millikin is incessantly urged by his doctor to avoid cold and fatigue, to use a generous diet, and to take a tonic three times a day and a sedative draught at bedtime. He obeys his medical adviser with scrupulous fidelity, but the mere sight of his obedience moves the Squire to incoherent wrath. "I don't want all that messing about. Why does Millikin? You may depend on it that it's partly laziness and partly nerves—and I believe there's a good deal of humbug mixed up with it."

Thus the Squire. And these vigorous utterances about his neighbour's health are only part of his all-round dogmatism. The Squire must never be contradicted. He is accustomed to have his own way, to prescribe other people's ways for them, and to speak his mind without let or hindrance. When I analyse a Squire, I do not enquire too nicely into details of station or income. He may be a peer of ancient lineage but small estate. He may be, like all Miss Braddon's heroes, a baronet. He may, says the author of "Collections and recollections" in a Home contemporary, be a country gentleman undecorated with titles, in which case he will probably tell you that his grandfather refused a peerage. The essential characteristic of the type is that he lives on his hereditary acres, never goes to London, and is surrounded by a little court to whom his word is law. The exercise of authority, even on the smallest scale, is dear to his soul, and subserviency is the air he breathes.

"Superiors! Death! And equals! What a course!
But an inferior, not dependent, worse!"

The Squire lives in a substantial house of dark red brick with facings of white stone, set in what he calls a park and his detractors meadow land. The amount of his income is, as I said just now, immaterial to his character. It may range from £5,000 a year in good times to £3,000 in bad; but greater or less makes no difference to his resolute self-esteem. Of course in these days of agricultural depression he is not so well as his he would like to be and he girds incessantly at the stock-broker who has bought the neighbouring estate and his brother-squire who has a slum-property in the adjacent town; but, richer or poorer, he is the Squire, and is hedged by a divinity before which the parish quails. The Squire, like the Czar, exercises a paternal despotism alike over Church, State, and domestic life. If he is patron of the living the appointment of a new vicar gives full scope for the exercise of his most majestic qualities. "I put the fellow through his facings," he says, "and let him know pretty plainly the sort of thing I expect in my parson. No Socialistic folly—no setting class against class of encouraging the labourers to think they are badly off. I've tied him up pretty tight, I can tell you, and I think he knows on which side his bread is buttered. Or perhaps the living belongs to another patron, and the Squire, much to his disgust, is forced to entrust his soul to a pastor chosen for him. "Do you know what the Bishop has done? Stuck a full-blown Ritualist in my parish. The fellow bedizens himself in the colours of the rainbow, and actually turns his back on one when he says the Creed. Well, you may be sure I have given him a bit of my mind, and I told him plainly that if he can't do the service properly, I'll do it myself in an empty coachhouse. These young chaps from Oxford want keeping in their proper place."

On education the Squire is equally decisive. A fine specimen of the race who lived not a hundred miles from Aylesbury once exclaimed in a burst of generous passion, "I wish the last—open was burnt and the fool who invented writing had his head in a chaff-cutting machine." That stout opponent of progress is no longer with us in the flesh, but his spirit survives. Broadly speaking, the Squire dislikes education. "I've no notion of being taxed to teach my cowman's daughters to play the piano, and I should like to know how we are to procure labour if every little yokel is put on to conic sections." A Board School (as we still call it in the country, for we do not readily change our nomenclature) would of course be an unspeakble abomination in the Squire's eyes, but though he supports the National School he is by no means content that the vicar should exercise too much control over it. At the time when the Kenyon-Slaney clause was passing through Parliament, I heard a Squire exulting over this new safeguard to our national Protestantism, and thus explaining its scope: "You see, the object is to prevent the parsons teaching the children that there are seven Sacraments. That, the Roman Catholic doctrine, and these Ritualistic traitors—for that is what I call them—are teaching it in our schools. The Church of England doctrine is that there are—well, I forget at this moment how many, but I know it's not seven. This combination of zeal for the Protestant faith with haziness about its tenets always struck me as exceedingly characteristic of the typical Squire.

In politics, of course, the Squire claims an absolute control. His wife and daughters are office-bearers of the Primrose League and use all their charms in the political education of the agricultural labourer. They are zealously aided by the other parochial powers. The vicar's wife is assiduous in domiciliary visitation. The farmer lets the ploughman know that if he is caught listening to a blooming Radical in a Red Van he may seek a job somewhere else. The Squire communicates his pleasure to his tenants through his agent, and the vicar (if he is like-minded with the Squire, as he generally is) enforces from the pulpit the cardinal duties of contentment, submission, and reverence for authority. Now and then the tranquillity of the village is shaken by the appearance of the Liberal candidate. Of course no room is available for his meeting. The vicar refuses the schoolroom and the farmer padlocks his barn. A meeting is held with considerable difficulty on the village green. The agent occupies a prominent place near the orator's waggon, and it is deemed inexpedient to ask for a show of hands. The proceedings are reported to the Squire, whose indignation knows no bounds. "That fellow Jawkins had the impudence to come and spout his Free Trade nonsense in 'my village.'" There he was, within a hundred yards of my park gates, telling the labourers that they were underpaid and finding fault with my cottages because some of them choose to sleep six in a room. He may think himself devilish lucky that my stablemen don't put him in the horsepond."

But, whatever difficulties may attend the beginning and the course of the Liberal candidate's campaign, polling-day comes at last. The Squire, assuming with difficulty a genial and friendly air and laying aside dictatorship, smilingly urges the labourers to stick to the colour under which they have enjoyed such abounding prosperity, and conveys them grinning to the poll in carriages swathed with Tory streamers. Official spies hang about the doors of the polling-booth, and the Squire's daughters are insinuating in their inquiries about Tom Smith's vote and Jack Brown's promise. But Smith and Brown have learned to keep their own secret, and the Liberal candidate emerges victorious from the poll. Strong waters are insufficient to fortify the Squire under the possible discovery that a ploughman dares think for himself. Like Mrs. Jarley when Miss Monflathers insulted her, he is almost inclined to turn atheist when he thinks of it.

THE Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a telegram from His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin to the effect that a notification has been issued by the Bundesrath continuing, after Jan. 31, and until further notice, to accord to subjects and products of the United Kingdom and of British colonies and possessions, with the exception of Canada, the same privileges as are granted to the subjects and products of the most favoured nation.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LABOUR PARTY WILL STAND ALOOF.

THE UNIONIST LEADERSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 21, 8-5 P.M.

Liberals	262
Labour	34
Unionists	114
Nationalists	79
Liberal gains 139 and Unionists	9

Liberals Elected.

Mr. Whiteley, West Riding (Pudsey)
Mr. Idris, Flint Burghs.
Mr. Harcourt, N. E. Lancashire (Rossendale).
Mr. Whittaker, West Riding (Spen Valley.)
Mr. Higham, West Riding (Sowerby).
Mr. Cawley, S. E. Lancashire (Prestwick.)
Mr. Lloyd George, Carnarvon.

Unionist Elected.

Major Gray, St. Andrews.

LONDON, JAN. 22, 5-20 A.M.

THE Independent Labour Party are pledging themselves to form a distinct group and abstain strictly from identifying themselves with any section of the Liberals or Conservatives.

As Mr. Balfour is now unlikely to secure a seat before the assembling of Parliament, it is expected that Mr. Akers Douglas will lead the Opposition.

Hitherto 27 London County Councillors have been elected for Parliament.

MEMS ABOUT MEMBERS.

Mr. Whiteley (Yorkshire, Pudsey), L., has managed to retain his seat. He had a majority of 549 in 1900. He is a great Blackburn cotton spinner.

Mr. Idris (Flint Burghs) L., becomes member for a Welsh constituency which has been consistently Liberal, though with small majorities, for over 20 years.

Mr. Harcourt (N. E. Lancashire) L., is, of course, the only son of the late ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt. His victory is the more notable from the fact that he had a Labour Candidate to interfere with his prospects. The Rosendale division has, however, always been Liberal.

Mr. Whittaker (Spen Valley, Yorks) L., had a majority of 1,415 in 1900, and his poll is now probably greater than ever. He is a vigorous teetotaler and Non-conformist—and looks it!

Mr. Higham (West Riding, Sowerby) L., becomes member for a constituency which has always sent to Westminster a Radical with a huge majority. Its most notable member in recent years was the Right Hon. J. W. Mellor.

Mr. Cawley (Prestwich, Lancashire) L, goes back to the House for his old constituency. He is a bleacher, dyer, and calico printer, and is rich. He had a majority in 1900 of only 101.

Mr. Lloyd-George, (Carnarvon) needs no eulogism here. He is an unmitigated Little Englander and "spouter,"—but his majorities have never been large.

Major Anstruther Gray (St. Andrews Burghs) U., has scored a notable victory for his party. St. Andrews has been Liberal for the last two years, when it was won by the Radicals at a bye-election in 1903. Captain Ellice, Major Gray's opponent, is the owner of the famous deer forest of Glenquoich where the King goes shooting every autumn.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BARON RICHTHOFEN'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Herr Tschirsky, Prussian Minister from Hamburg, succeeds the late Baron Richthofen as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH FLEET AT SAIGON.

Feting the China Squadron.

The British China Squadron is being feted for four days at Saigon.

FRENCH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Ware Germany!

The French Army Estimates for 1906, show an increase of £1,360,000 sterling. The report on the same points out that Germany's expenditure in 1905, was five times that of France and urges the necessity of being ready for all emergencies.

THE WAR STORES SCANDAL

Forty Court-Martials to be Held.

LONDON, JAN. 22, 5-20 A.M.

It is stated that forty Non-commissioned officers will be court-martialled at an early date in connection with the War Stores Inquiry.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the English Mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. 'Mongolia' left for Colombo and Australia also at 5 a.m. to-day.

LIBERALS AND THE TRANSVAAL.

REPORT OF IMMEDIATE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAY. 22.

A "Pioneer" special cablegram, dated London, January 20th, says:—

A Pretoria newspaper understands that the Cabinet has resolved to grant responsible self-government to the Transvaal immediately.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION AT BERLIN.

Orderly Proceedings.

LONDON, JAN. 21, 8-5 P.M.

The Socialist Suffrage demonstration in Berlin today, was most orderly. Ninety-two meetings were held in different parts of the city.

Police were stationed everywhere, but no collisions occurred. A strong force of troops was held in readiness at the Castle where the Emperor was holding an investiture.

The most stringent measures were taken at St. Petersburg and Moscow and elsewhere to prevent demonstrations on the occasion of the anniversary of "Red Sunday" the workmen observing the day as a day of mourning.

The French Socialists are holding many meetings to sympathise with their Russian comrades.

THE ALLEGED AFFRONT TO BARON SUYEMATSU.

A Storm in a Tea Cup.

The Captain of the Zeiten, which has arrived at Colombo, affirms that all possible courtesy was shown to Baron Suyematsu. It was impossible to assign the Japanese first places, because they were already occupied. He was not aware beforehand that Baron Suyematsu would be a passenger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 22.

The Nord Deutscher Lloyd Steamship Company's s.s. Zieten arrived at Colombo yesterday morning with Baron Suyematsu, the Japanese Minister, on board as well as the Chinese Minister, Chang, returning from England. Both gentlemen are dissatisfied with their treatment on board, thinking that they should have had a more honourable place at table. The Chinese Minister, however, has made no public complaint. Baron Suyematsu's complaint is confined to this.

The Captain of the Zieten, in an interview, said that he showed every consideration possible to Baron Suyematsu. As the places next to him were filled by distinguished German passengers before he came on board, he could not remove them, but he offered Baron Suyematsu and suite a side table to themselves, which is usually preferred by distinguished travellers. This the Baron at first refused though afterwards he requested a side table. The passengers, including the English ones interviewed, do not think there was any discourtesy intended, and the captain, who is said to be an experienced and very courteous all-round captain, was unaware at first who Baron Suyematsu was, but could not have acted differently if he had been.

THE KUMBHA MELA.

MAHARAJAH OF DARBHANGA LEAVES CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga leaves Calcutta tonight, for Allahabad, to preside at the Bharata Dharma Maha Mandala, the great association of orthodox Hindus on the occasion of the Kumbha Mela, where a million people are expected.

GREAT PREPARATION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

Great preparations are being made for the Mahamandal meetings which open on the 22nd of January and last till the end of the month.

The large maidan of the Fort on the way to Tribini, where the Mahamandal camp is tastefully laid, is looking very gay with numerous tents, flags, flowerpots, etc., on all sides. In the middle are the magnificent State shamianas which can hold at least ten thousand persons. The great religious leaders, Upedeshaks, gentry and nobility are pouring in from all parts of the country to take part in the Mahamandal meeting, for whom apart from the accomodation in camp, several houses have been secured in the City. The General President H. H Maharaja, Sir Rameswar Sing Bahadur, K. C. I. E., is expected on the 23rd and preparations are being made by the Hindu public to give him a reception worthy of the occasion. The Mahamandal guests and visitors all enjoy excellent health. Every precaution has been taken by the local authorities regarding sanitation and nobody feels here any danger of any epidemic. The news of a cholera epidemic has kept back all Native Chiefs from coming out, otherwise there would have been a gathering on a still grander scale.

THE SPEED OF DALKEITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The "Indian Daily News" says that, by its win in record time in the Merchants' Plate here on Saturday, carrying the substantial weight of nine stone six pounds, Dalkeith has established a claim to be considered one of the fastest horses in India, over a distance.

LOOPING THE LOOP.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22

In looping the loop at the Victoria Circus, here on Saturday, Herr Schulz hit a lamp at the top of the loop with the handle bars of his bicycle. He kept to the track until nearing the bottom, when he was shot violently to the ground. He had a wonderful escape and managed to repeat the performance in the evening, though somewhat lame from the fall.

EXCITING PANTHER SHOOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHUVA, JAN 22.

While His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhownagar was out in his district tour of inspection about thirty-five miles off from here he got intimation that a panther had killed a goat and was lurking in a nallah. His Highness went to the spot and "haka" was made to drive her from cover. There were small precipitous hillocks all round and the position taken up by His Highness on a hillock was really dangerous. He fired his right barrel, wounding the animal, but the second shot was through intervening bushes, and did not reach the panther; the beaters began to disperse seeing the animal raging furiously. But His Highness rallied them and the beast being driven out, a third shot killed him.

It was found to measure on the spot seven feet three inches in length.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTANT WORK AT THE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The full programme of the meeting of the Board of Agriculture, now sitting at Pusa is published. It includes (1) the arranging the work of the various officers connected with the Board, including scientific experts, for the coming year and (2) discussions upon the following subjects, viz:—(a) the improvement of Indian wheat (b) the improvement of Indian tobacco (c) agricultural education, with a consideration of the curriculum of studies best suited for provincial agricultural schools and the designation or titles which should be allotted to passed students (d) the best methods of utilising the services of veterinary assistants whether by stationary work in dispensaries or by itinerary work in villages, (e) the provision of fodder in times of famine, (f) the use of commercial fertilizers, the possibility of extending the use of artificial manures, and the advisability of action to secure their supply with a guarantee of purity. A report is published showing very encouraging results from the measures adopted in 1904 for the selection and distribution of seed of good varieties of indigenous cotton in five selected districts of the Punjab through the agency of the Local Government at Lahore.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR INDIGO PLANTERS.

NATURAL DYE RETURNS TO FAVOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN, 22.

The "Englishman" publishes reports from some of the principal London indigo brokers which shows an encouraging reaction in favour of the natural dye, to which many buyers are now disposed to return as giving more reliable and lasting results than foreign substances and it points out that the successful acclimatisation of Natal, and Java seed which gives seventy per cent. more outturn than the older plant has rendered possible a new era for indigo planters.

A DOCTOR SEES "POLICE DEVILS."

GEORGE CURRIE IN TROUBLE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

An elderly European, named George Currie, was placed to-day before Major field, Cantonment Magistrate, on the steagth of a warrant from the Khandesh police charging him with extortion as Dhulia. The accused said he was a doctor and asked permission to consult a medical man as he suffered from insomnia and found life in police chowkey, where he was confined, intolerable. He added he had frightful dreams and visions of what he alluded to as police devils, cats pi dogs, etcetera. The Magistrate made an order directing the accused to be examined by the Civil Surgeon before conveying him under arrest to Dhulia. According to his papers Currie was a Civil Medical Oder at Rohtala in 1872 and 1876; he was medical Officer, Madras Railway, In 1871, he was registered in London as physician and surgeon.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOULI, JAY. 22.

A conference of G. I. P. Ry. employees is being held here to-day, where important items affecting their conditions of service are being discussed.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division and Staff, and his Highness the Rajah of Pudukota arrived in Madras this morning in connection with the Royal visit.

[THE FAMINE OUTLOOK.]

THE following telegram, dated 17th January from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India is published for general information:—

"During week no rain except inappreciable quantity in Karachi, Hyderabad, Palanpur and Cutch. Kharif harvesting is practically over. In Deccan and Karnatak outturn has nowhere been normal and in most parts crop either failed or was generally poor. Cultivated rabi area in Deccan and Karnatak much restricted by failure of rains, and standing crops are generally withering for want of moisture. In Sind, Gujarat and Konkan rabi crops are generally in good condition and outturn will probably be normal or little less, but some slight damage has been done by locusts in Sukkur and by frost in Sukkur and Kaira. Cattle in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Sholapur, Satara, Kolhapur and Karnatak. Fodder scarce in Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. Grass is being imported into Deccan and Karnatak by Government agency. Water-supply running short in parts of Surat, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur and generally scarce in Deccan and Karnatak where grants for its improvement have been made. Rise in prices of staple grains general, from 15 to 40 per cent. over normal in Deccan and Karnatak, considerable increase in Gujarat, still approximate to normal in Konkan. Test works opened in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur. Balgaum and Jath and Aundh States. The numbers on last day of week ending 6th instant being Ahmednagar 342, Satara 143, Bijapur 1,094, Balgaum, 1,894, Jath 44, Aundh 48, respectively: total 3,565; decrease since last week in numbers on test works in Jath, corresponding increase in Bijapur; large increase in Belgaum. Daily averages on gratuitous relief, Ahmednagar 1,043, Poona 532, Sholapur 132, Bijapur 1,645, Belgaum 2,274, Jath 128, Daphlapur 39: total 5,793. Appreciable increase in Ahmednagar and Belgaum; elsewhere last week's numbers fairly maintained. Emigration in search of labour from Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Jadh to Bombay and Moglai still going on. Great dearth of employment as agricultural labourers are in demand only for sugarcane and highly irrigated crops, but so far demand for employment on test works has not been keen with exception of one taluka of Belgaum and one of Bijapur where numbers have risen recently. Labouring class are said to have found employment in Bombay, where demand is keen, the Berars, Khandesh and parts of Nizam's territory. But some are already returning disappointed."

"LUCKIEST TURFITE OF THE AGE."

Death of Sir James Miller.

THE YOUNGEST MAN WHO EVER WON THE DERBY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The death is announced of Sir James Miller.

By ARLEY.

THE late Sir James Miller was one of the finest sportsmen of his time. He was one of the few men who could boast of having twice won the Derby. He was also the youngest man who ever won the Blue Riband. Not only was he a great turfite, he was also second to none at shooting, fishing, motoring and polo-playing. He resided at Manderston, near Duns, where he owned one of the finest ranges of stables in Scotland. He was Master of the Berwickshire Hounds, and years ago he was in the 14th Hussars He obtained his Captaincy in 1883, became Adjutant in 1888 and retired from the Service in 1892, and in the following year married the daughter of the third Lord Scarsdale. But when the war came, Sir James forgot for the time being the exhilaration of course and covert, and went with the Imperial Yeomanry to do battle for his country, like the true-hearted British sportsman that he was.

When only twenty-six years of age Sir James Miller won the Derby with Sainfoin. Sir James, from the beginning of his career on the Turf, experienced good luck in everything he did until the last year or so. He bought Sainfoin simply because Mr. Joe Davis, of Hurst Park, "dreamt that the colt had won the Derby, and sure enough, Sainfoin wiped the floor with Surefoot in the big race at Epsom, to the chagrin of the plungers, who went solid for the latter.

A few years later Sir James bought Chaleureux to lead work, and the latter rewarded him by winning the Cesarevitch, an example, by the way, that was copied by Grey Tick the year before last in the colours of Mr. William Bass. As the sporting world knows, Grey Tick was purchased out of W. Nightingale's Stable to lead Sceptre in her work.

Many years later Sir James Miller was again a Derby winner with Rock Sand—a very popular win, too. At different times he won several other important events, and as his first Derby was won when he was twenty-six, and his second when he was thirty-nine, he always swore by number thirteen, which frequently influenced him in his betting, for he loved a little gamble and had plenty and to spare. In 1904 he, together with Major Eustace Loder and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, headed the list of winning owners at the end of the flat racing season. Curiously enough, Sir James's brother John, who now succeeds him as third baronet, up till then couldn't win a race of any sort. His luck was as bad as his now deceased brother's was good. Even at home things were not felicitous, as a couple of years after his marriage to the pretty daughter of Captain Innes of Ayton Castle, Berwickshire, his wife divorced him. Mr. (now Sir) John Miller promptly married a second time Miss Ada Paget, a daughter of Mr. Francis Paget. The new baronet is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Haddingtonshire.

The late Sir James Miller's phenomenal luck ran out recently and last year he was not even in the first twenty in the list of fortunate winning owners although Major Loder continued to stand well with wins amounting to £ 11,584 with only six horses.

Sir James Miller was a great sportsman and a popular fellow, whose early death at the age of 42 will be greatly regretted by all lovers of the Turf.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Lord Minto reopened the Victoria Memorial exhibition here this afternoon before a large gathering. The gigantic elephant procession picture by Veretschagin; Mr. Machenyies' only slightly less enormous picture of the Delhi Durbar procession; the original from the India Office of the famous Calcutta Council Chamber; a picture of Warren Hastings, a model of battle of Plassey and a fully rigged East India man made with his own hands by Captain Petley, Conservator of the port of Calcutta, were amongst the most noticed of the treasuries which have been added since last year.

Sir William Emerson, th architect who designed the Victoria Memorial Hall, arrived in Calcutta from London to supervise the commencement of the superstructure,

DIRECTOR GENERALSHIP OF POST OFFICES.

(FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Sir Arther Fanshave, Director-General of Post Offices India, proceeds on leave prior to retirement in April, Mr. Stewart Wilson, who is likely to succeed him, arrives in India in February.

Postmasters General of Madras, Bombay, Punjab North Western Provinces and Bengal attend a Conference which is about to sit here to discuss various postal business.

DOVETON COLLEGE PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The High Court here to-day gave order sanctioning the sale of one of the houses belonging to the Doveton College here on the application of the new Committee, but postponed its effect for fourteen days to admit of an appeal upon the part of old committee who oppose the sale.

SMALL-POX SCARE IN CALCUTTA.

LORD AND LADY MINTO GET VACCINATED.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

An epidemic of vaccination is now going on in Calcutta in consequence of the small-pox scare, the Viceroy and Lady Minto and their suite are amongst those who have been operated upon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

On arrival in India Major Kirby R. E. is posted to the Military Works Services', Western Command.

On return from leave Lieut A. F. S. Hill R. E. is posted to the Burma Division as Garrison Engineer, Rangoon.

Captain Griffith R.E., Military Works Services, is transferred from the Eastern to the Western Command.

Captain Hogg R. E. and Lieut Morshead R.E., Military Works Services, are transferred from the Northern to the Eastern Command.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

SECOND WEEK.

RETURNS TO DATE.

UNIONISTS.

St. Andrews..... | Major A. Gray.

LIBERALS.

Carnarvon	The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George.
Flint (District)	Mr. Idris.
Lancashire (Prestwick)	Mr. Cawley.
Lancashire (Rossendale)	The Rt. Hon. C. Harcourt
Yorkshire (Pudsey)	Mr. Whiteley.
Yorkshire (Sowerby)	Mr. Higham.
Yorkshire (Spen Valley)	Mr. Whittaker.

There is a Unionist gain at St. Andrews.

TOTALS.

Liberals	262
Unionists	114
Labour	34
Nationalists	79

GAINS.

Liberals	139
Unionists	9
Labour	28

According to the results telegraphed there have been Liberal gains in the following constituencies, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bradford (Central), Bradford (East), Burnley, Ipswich, Kidderminster, Manchester E., N.E., N.W., S., S.W., Plymouth, Rochdale, Salford West and Walworth. On Monday there were Liberal gains in Brightside, Cambridge, Chatham, King's Lynn, Leeds Central, Lincoln, Peterborough, Preston, Rochester, St. Pancras W., N. S Shipley and Warrington.

MOTORS AND STREET OBSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Motors grow apace; garages are insufficient. I see a handsome building going up on the Bunder to accommodate fifty cars. But that is not enough, not nearly enough. Motors overflow the existing garages—old stables mostly—and flood the streets, front as well as back, and even invade the maidans. I have been expecting to see prosecution for obstruction, but the police do not move and the Municipal Engineer is silent. There is nothing remarkable in the latter's inaction, as for weeks he left a huge chain lying on the Crescent footpath opposite the Sailors' Home and tripped up scores of pedestrians. I do not doubt numerous toes belonging to those who wear no shoes were broken. I know the toe of my boot was. But let that pass. The Police should have been in the track of the Municipal Engineer as well as of the motorists whose cars render several of the by-streets impassable. There is not a day passes that some poverty-stricken hawker is run in for causing an obstruction by selling things on the road-side. But motorists and Municipalities go free. Is this fair? Is it just?—Yours, &c.,

PEDESTRIAN.

Colaba Causeway, Jan. 21.

GOD'S TREES AND MAN'S BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have watched with interest and pleasure the new buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association gradually rising above the ground and was gratified to find that they had not touched the magnificent trees in front of the structure. But imagine my dismay this morning on finding the they were being mutilated prior to total destruction. Had it been the Public Works or Port Trust, or Corporation or Improvement Trust, one might have understood. But the Y. M. C. A.! I could hardly believe my own eyes. The beautiful trees which God had made and watered and caused to grow ruthlessly cut down that the handiwork of man might the better be seen! Human vanity could no further go.—Yours, etc.,

A YOUNG CHRISTIAN.

Bombay, January 22.

THE YACHT CLUB CAT.

A SEQUEL.

You say my coat,—once sleek and white—,
Now gives beholders quite a fright!
Spoiling the lawn on gaiest night;
Unlike a Yacht Club Cat.

No more the Ladies tempt at tea,
But draw lace skirts away from me:
Saying with some asperity,
"Is *that* the Yacht Club Cat?"

The Thirsty Corner eyes me still;
And, though they feed me at their will,
They are but men who love to kill
Even a Yacht Club Cat.

Beneath my dirty coat there lies
The heart that throbb'd with mild surprise
When Ladies turn'd their lovely eyes
And lov'd the Yacht Club Cat.

It beats no more with pride—but shame—
To think how I must bear the blame,
And live disgraced by such a name
As "Dirty Yacht Club Cat."

My Parents had nine lives or more,
But if I had a good round score
To spend in cleaning as before
The much love'd Yacht Club Cat,

I fear my tongue would wear away,
Because you know our grand Bombay,
Is wrapp'd in smoke both night and day,
Which soils the Yacht Club Cat.

If I could keep a Dairy fair,
Oft to the cream pans I'd repair,
And clean with cream my grimy hair,
That clothes the Yacht Club Cat.

But as my Fortune's very low,
And upon tick I never go,
I ask you can you not bestow,
Aught on the Yacht Club Cat?

One little ounce of butter, or
Some cream, and then you may be sure,
I'd lick it off with tongue and paw,
Cleansing the Yacht Club Cat.

Please, then the Factories' smoke dispel,
Stop evil-smelling Motor's smell
Clean the salt air of Bombay well,
And help the Yacht Club Cat.

Cream once a week and butter too—
A trifling small expense to you—
Would keep me smart and make me mew
As fits a Yacht Club Cat.

Thus clean without and warm within,
Neat as that old Proverbial Pin,
More laurels might I hope to win
Ere dies the Yacht Club Cat.

P S—"Best Fresh" is one rupee,
"Cooking" of course might do for me,
But cream—fresh cream—is my fancy
Please hear the Yacht Club Cat.

MECO.

THE Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab has lately pointed out to the Punjab Government that in the absence of any official source whence Civil Surgeons can obtain medical works on loan, it would be desirable to establish a small Provincial Medical Library similar to the one which already exists in Bengal. The cost to Government would be quite small. An annual grant of Rs. 500, at any rate at the start, would probably satisfy all reasonable requirements. The suggestion has commended itself to the Punjab Government, and an early experiment will be made.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Meeting of the Football League.

M. C. C. SOUTH AFRICA.

PROGRESSIVE GOLF IN 1905.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

A MEETING of the League Management Committee was recently held at Bolton. With regard to the stoppage of the match between Blackburn Rovers and Preston North End Deepdale on Boxing-day Mr. Horton attended, and explained that the trouble arose through the crowd breaking through from the outside. He said that about 5,000 people broke through without paying. The Committee accepted the explanation, and ordered the game to be replayed in its entirety, on a date to be mutually agreed upon. The gate receipts were ordered to be divided. Preston were cautioned to take precautions in the future to keep the crowds from breaking through the enclosure. Middlesbrough were fined ten guineas for paying bonuses to players. This is in addition to the penalty the F. A. inflicted some time ago. The game between Manchester United and Leeds City, stopped on December 16, was ordered to be replayed on January 15, and the match between Clapton and Leeds, which should have been played on January 13, was altered to March 29. Bradford City protested against the fee of £40 asked by Bolton Wanderers for the transfer of J. Nightingale, who was on the Bolton list, and they offered £15, which was accepted by the League. The next meeting of the League will take place in Manchester, on Tuesday, February 6.

In glorious weather and before a large attendance the first test match between the M.C.C. team and South Africa began at Johannesburg Leveson-Gover, Moon, and Hartley stood down from the English side, and the South African team was composed as follows:—F. W. Sherwell, J. H. Sinclair, J. Tancred, L. C. A. Faulkner, W. A. Shalders, M. Hathorn, R. O. Schwarz, G. White, S. J. Snooke, A. D. Nourse and A. E. Vogler. The wicket was good. The Englishmen won the toss and began their innings with Warner and Fane. A bad start was made, Warner being dismissed in Schwarz's second over for six. The second wicket fell at the same total, Denton being dismissed without scoring. Wynyard followed, but soon lost Fane, whose wicket fell at 15. With Hayes in a stand was made, but the fourth wicket fell at 53, and at 76 Wynyard was stumped off Schwarz's bowling. He had scored a useful 29, which included three fours. Relf gave but little assistance to Crawford, for after scoring eight he was caught and bowled. The luncheon interval was taken with the total at 105 for six Crawford being not out 28 and Haigh not out one.

WHEN the game was resumed the crowd, having increased to 7,000, encroached on the field and hampered the fieldsmen. The score was taken to 143 when Haigh, who contributed 23, played on to Faulkner. Board came next, but Crawford, who was 43 when he lost Haigh, himself fell after adding but one to his score to a finely judged catch by Nourse, off Sinclair. He made his 44 by brilliant cricket. Lees, after making 11, was stumped off White, and Blythe was dismissed for 17. The innings, which lasted two hours and a half, closed for 184, Board being not out nine. The fielding and bowling of the South Africans were both excellent Score:—

M.C.C.

Warner c Snooke b Schwarz	6
Fane c Schwarz b Faulkner	1
Denton c Faulkner b Schwarz	0
Wynyard st Sherwell b Schwarz	29
Hayes c and b Vogler	20
Crawford c Nourse b Sinclair	44
Relf c and b White	8
Haigh b Faulkner	23
Board not out	9
Lees st Sherwell b White	11
Blythe b Sinclair	17
Extras	16
Total	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Schwarz took three wickets for 72, Faulkner two for 35, Sinclair two for 35, Vogler one for 10, White two for 13, and Nourse none for two runs.

Manchester City ended their holiday exertions by overplaying and beating Everton at Hyde Road. In ten days they had five matches, and they can show a result of eight points out of the possible ten. This is, of course, a very fine record, and it is the more welcome to the supporters of the club, because there was little hope of such an achievement to be got out of the preceeding matches or the holiday results of previous years. From the five previous matches only four points were gained, and the team in the last two seasons has lost ground considerably at this time. Strangely enough the programme has been more difficult this season than in former years. Five of the very strongest teams in England have been met, Birmigham, Derby, Newcastle, Sheffield, Wednesday, and Everton, and all save Newcastle have been beaten. City are now splendidly placed in the League table, within quite comfortable reach of the leadership.

Everton were fortunate in escaping so lightly as with a one-goal beating, although the City team did not include M. Mahon, Hynds, or Livingstone. In the first half, when they had a strong wind against them, they were kept almost entirely on the defensive. Their goal was many times in the greatest danger, and they have to thank only the blunders of the Cityforward and not their own defensive ability that it was not captured, as it was not until later on. The City went down the field with great dash, but their good work ended when it came to shooting-time. Everton thus crossed over with a splendid chance of winning after all their trials. For a time it seemed that they really would win. They swept down on Edmundson in irresistible fashion, and gave the last City defenders a most active time. To advance was not difficult. It was necessary only to kick the ball up when there was a too formidable concentration of the enemy and dash forward. The wind would carry the ball on towards goal. Fortunately for City both Burgess and Norgrove kicked very surely placed disadvantageously as they were, but twice the goal escaped almost by a miracle when the ball dropped just under the bar, with forwad following it closely. This pressure was not allowed to last long—City, after being overplayed for about a quarter of an hour, got going again in spite of the wind, and a brave, combined dash left Thornly with a glorious opening, which he used in the promptest manner. Everton were kept well in check to the end after this. Thanks chiefly to some very fine half-back work, they were never able to get their attack really going again, while City, who were now spurred on by tremendous rounds of cheering from nearly 30,000 people, were often dangerous with sudden, impetuous rushes. Everton retired thoroughly well beaten.

The man who had most to do with keeping the Everton attack under was Banks. He had Sharp and Makepeace opposite him, the wing that was most often fed, but he was quite their Master. He was continually thwarting their passes, and even Sharp could not dribble round or past him. He worked with immense energy and with the highest skill, proving conclusively that he is a half-back of the very first order. His passes forward were beautifully accurate, and he put in some masterly dribbling touches. Everyone was sounding his praises in chorus after the match, and one heard many people declaring that he was the finest half-back City have ever had. Remembering what M'Oustra, Hynds, and Frost have been when at their best, one would hesitate to endorse this, but Banks certainly deserves to be ranked with these great players. He has now played four times at Hyde Road, and if never so superlatively well as yesterday, he has played finely on each occasion. Even in the Newcastle game he was never outmatched. But City still want one or two more men of equal calibre to make them a perfectly well-balanced eleven.

Lancashire was splendidly represented amongst

winning teams. Bury, Bolton, Blackburn, and Liverpool were victorious. Bolton, who disappointed their friends so sadly on the Previous Saturday, and who, their rivals declared, were quite worn out by their exertions, simply overwhelmed Woolwich at Burnden Park. Six to one was the result—a sufficient atonement for the five goals lost at Sheffield. Blackburn accomplished the great task of beating Newcastle, a glorious sequel to the victory at Aston. They have now the second best record in the League, and no side has such good defensive figures. Liverpool were, of course, almost sure to beat Stoke. Bury's victory over Birmingham leaves that once luckless team for the first time with two rivals below them. Their holiday record has been worthy of the great days of the club. There should be no looking back now that the "City of Destruction" has once been left behind.

Golf has pursued a steady course in 1905, and there has been no sensation to equal that caused by the triumphs of Mr. Travis in 1904. The weather has been most favourable, and many who had laid by their clubs at the beginning of autumn kept up their game right through December. All over the country new clubs are in process of formation, and a study of the Golfers' Handbook' reveals the fact, that within the past twelve months the number of new golfing organisations is simply extraordinary. In England, Scotland, and particularly Ireland, new clubs have been constituted in localities where they should flourish. The game is attracting an ever-increasing multitude of followers, and evidence of this is furnished by the establishment of municipal links at Bournemouth and Scarborough.

The year might have been called Braid's year but for the result of the great foursome, which had a tendency to dim the record of the Walton Heath professional. The victory of Mr. A. G. Barry in the amateur championship was in itself quite remarkable, but the amateur champion gave little heed to outside competitions during the remainder of the season. Mr. Graham Royal Liverpool, was a disappointment in both championships, and so was Mr. Robert Maxwell. In the open championship, which Braid won with comparative ease, a couple of American professionals competed, but they finished well down the list. The Irish open championship was won for the first time by a native player, Lieutenant Boyd, from rather a poor field, the entry being under that of recent years through an alteration of the date. Miss Bertha Thompson, of Scarborough, kept the ladies' championship in England from a field which included a number of American ladies. The Irish ladies' championship was again won by Miss May Hezlet, the Scottish ladies' championship by that equally fine player Miss Dorothy Campbell, the Scottish championship by Mr. Frank Scroggie, a member of the young Carnoustie school, while Mr. J. Duncan, of Cardiff won the Welsh honour.

PUNKHA-PULLING.

THE economics of punkha-pulling present many analogies to that of stoking, says "Indian Engineering." The "pros" and "cons" relating to the human element are the same. Though the punkha-walla, like the stoker, can be very good and efficient, he can seldom be relied upon to continuously remain so. His derelictions bear sharply upon his employer. With stoking, it is his pocket which suffers, with punkha-pulling his mind and person. In each case the sharp recurrent pricks have been a fruitful stimulus to action. Much has stopped at mere words.

The columns of our Indian newspapers have been the resting place of a good deal more. And the patent offices of two hemispheres have proved the grave of nearly all that remains. A residue of useful effect has nevertheless eliminated itself with the help of a general rise in wage of late, and in the present year of our Lord 1906, mechanical punkhas and mechanica stokers are each of them fully established contributors to the health and convenience of the public.

What spheres of usefulness naturally belong to them severally, and how long it will be before they respectively come into the full occupation thereof, is the matter that now remains to be decided.

Like the hand stoker, the punkha-walla has his original—aboriginal merits. His cost in working is small, his use involves no capital expenditure, no cost in repairs, his location can be changed at will and without expense or delay.

These are very cogent advantages in a land where money is hard to come by, and in either instance the mechanical substitute must proceed with care. Unsuccessful installations, or installations not justified in a financial aspect that takes in every consideration, are the worst obstructions that any mechanical development has to encounter.

Most people prefer a punkha swinging overhead to the rotating screw air-propeller with which we are becoming daily more familiar. The intermittent wind of the former is a stimulus to the skin of a beneficial kind and seems to assist its healthy action. Moreover, this type usually envelopes with moving air a large portion of the body. If the swinging punkha lent itself to mechanical actuation as readily as the rotating air-propeller there could be little question as to the comparative popularity of the two: in spite of the fact thatthe former is always handicapped by conventional notions as to "what is decoration," and "where it is required."

Here is a matter of design which deserves the attention of mechanicians.

An efficient substitute for the punkha-walla, consuming kerosene and not requiring attention or likely to get out of repair, should command a ready sale at, say, the punkha-walla's wages capitalized at 12 1-2 per cent. per annum. That might amount to anything from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 according to the current rate of pay and the number of hours per day and months per year during which the punkha would be in use. Portability is naturally important in a country in which changes of abode are so frequent as here, but though 20 or 25 be the percentage upon which the capitalization is reckoned there remains a margin sufficient to put a new edge, one would think, on the keenness of inventors.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY AND MADRAS FARTHNUTS.

The General Memorandum on the Earthnut crop of the Season 1905-06 in Bombay and Madras reads :—

The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to which this Memorandum relates usually include 52 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively, of the area reported area under Earthnut in British India; to which must be added the areas returned by the Bombay Native States.

The Madras report relates only to the raiyatwari villages and to the position at the end of December. It shows an expansion of 7·3 per cent. as compared with the areas at the end of 1904: and the total of 393,100 acres exceeds the averages for the past five years and ten years, periods by 23 per cent. and by 69 per cent. respectively. The increase is attributed to seasonable rainfall and partly to increased demand. The crop is generally in fair condition, and is expected to give 74 per cent. of the normal yield. Such normal being taken to be 12 cwts. to the acre, the outturn would therefore be some 174,500 tons, while that of last year, being computed on the basis of the estimated 69 per cent, would have been about 151,700 tons, and the improvement one of 15 per cent.

The British Districts of Bombay on the other hand while reporting an increase of 5 per cent. in the acreage, expect a decline of 34 per cent. in yield. On the smaller area involved, this percentage red presents a decrease of only 17,500 tons as compare. with the Madras expansion of 22,800 tons. The contraction in South Deccan in consequence of scant rainfall, has been more than made up by the expansion under favourable early rains in Nasik. The total area is returned at 80,400 acres which is still 13 per cent. short of the average of the preceding ten years; while Native States report 15 400 acres as compared with 16,800 at the same date last year. The crop has yielded well in Khandesh, but elsewhere it has suffered through deficiency of late rains and in places from scantiness of water supply in wells and canals. The total outturn is estimated at 39 400 tons (33,900 in British districts and 5,500 in Native States) as compared with 03,200 tons (51,400 in British districts and 11,800 in Native States) for last year—a decrease of 37·5 per cent.

The quantities exported during eight months of this year and the whole of the five preceding years have been (in cwt.)—

	From Bombay	From Madras	From other Provinces	Total
1900-01	68,903	202,572	1 3	24,75[illegible]
1901-02	98,703	977,48	159	1, 85,415
1902-03	51,783	932,890	213	1,685,689
1903-04	91,459	1,827,213	3 8 0	1,921,982
1904-5	42,403	1,56,139	61,5 3	1,674,121
1905-06 (eight months)	133,838	398,121	29,439	55[illegible]93

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farrington Road, London, England.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ADOPTION OF THE "STANDARD TIME."

AN Adjourned Monthly Meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta presiding.

As the discussion on the question of adopting the Standard time was notified, there was a large attendance at the meeting by the members of the Corporation as well as the public.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT SEWERAGE.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner :—"With reference to the resolution of the Corporation of the 21st August last in regard to smells in Hornby Road, I have the honour to state that the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Ordinary Branch, is of opinion that the nuisance referred to was due to bad smell escaping from the holes in the manhole covers on the main sewer. The condition of the main sewer and the storm water drain in the road is good and both are working satisfactorily. As soon as the existence of the nuisance was discovered the holes on the manhole covers were blacked up and the nuisance cleased. The length of the sewer in question was flushed on 20th May and it was cleaned on the 13th June. The storm water drain has not been cleaned since its construction about 13 years ago as it has not been found necessary to do so. There are no vent shafts between the Municipal Offices and the Anjuman-i-Islam School and there is one vent shaft on the North-West corner of the Salvation Army Building and one on the south-east corner of the Gaiety Theatre. The distance between these two points is 1,597 feet. There is therefore insufficient ventilation of the sewer and it would be advisable to provide two additional vent shafts, one on the north-east corner of the Municipal Offices and one on the north-east corner of the Times of India Building and the cost of this is estimated at Rs. 500. The first intimation of the existence of the nuisance was a letter dated 10th June from the Proprietors of the "Times of India", complaining of an objectionable smell opposite the main entrance to their building."

Dr. N. H. E Sukhia moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and he be informed that the Corporation approve of the two additional vent shafts being provided near the Municipal Offices and the Times-of India Building, as recommended in the letter. Moving his proposal, the speaker said that from the statement submitted by the Commissioner it was clear enough that for thirteen consecutive years the storm-water drain on the Horn by Road was not at all looked after. For the Drainage Engineer the fact was difficult to be admitted, but the Engineer is not going to put up the matter as they had observed him do in the past, and brought a garbled report. On this occasion he had made clear report which was creditable to him. But the speaker thought that the statement contained therein did not reflect credit on the whole Municipal staff. He also thought that the two additional vent shafts to be provided near the Municipal Offices and the Times of India Building would not be sufficient, because the portion extending from the Anjuman-i-Islam School to the Crawford Market was left without proper ventilation. The bad smell complained of by the Proprietors of the "Times of India" was, he believed, due to their own neglect in taking proper care of their premises.

Dr. Master seconded the motion wondering why there was no system followed in the work of supervision of the drainage of the city.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that Dr. Master was honestly doing duty by constantly referring to the question of sewers. He wished, the Municipal Commissioner would, in consultation with the drainage officers, bring forward a comprehensive scheme before the Corporation, to enable that body to see their way in dealing the sewer question satisfactorily once for all. Sewerage exercised a great influence on the mortality figures. He thought that after the criticisms that had been passed now and again the Municipal Commissioner with the consultation of the Municipal Engineers would bring forward a deliberate scheme before the Corporation which could see how far the matter could be satisfactorily settled.

Dr. A. G. Viegas was of opinion that the health of the city suffered to a great extent more from the sewers than from any other disease or cause.

Dr. Sukhia's proposition on being but to vote was carried.

APPRECIATION OF THE SERVICES OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved in accordance with notice given "that the Corporation place on record their full appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by the Municipal Commissioner to keep the city clean and free from disease or infection and generally to cope with the extra work thrown on the different department of the Municipality in consequence of the recent Royal Visit, and the last temporary increase in the population of the city that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Commissioner with the best thanks of the Corporation." Batliwala said they were all aware that at their last monthly meeting a propsition was put forward for a vote of thanks to their worthy Police Commissioner who had done everything possible in the way of regulating pance. That proposal was passed unanimously. Now they felt that if anybody else deserved his services to be appreciated, it was their own officer only (cheers) To make up that loss he had brought that proposition before them and he was sure it would be carried with acclamation. They all knew that it was through the efforts of their Municipal Commissioner and their present Health Officer that Bombay was kept in good sanitary condition, especially at a time when there was an influx of people amongst them. The Health Officer had proved himself able enough to cope with the difficulties of the situation in not letting the mortality figure swell, as could be expected. Their Officers had come to their expectations, and if the Corporation could grant titles he would purpose that Municipal Commissioner be vested with the title of the Member of the Excellent Order of Municipality. (Cheer and Laughter). Continuing the speaker said they might let him assure the Municipal Commissioner that their recognition and praise of his services to the Corporation was much more—ten times more,—than any other title that could be granted to him. (Hear, Hear).

Mr. Lakhmidas having seconded the motion it was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

The Municipal Commissioner thanked Dr. Batliwala and the Corporation on behalf of the officers of the Municipality and himself for the appreciation of their services.

"STANDARD TIME."

The next item on the agenda was the question of the adoption of the Standard Time by the Municipality. The President said it was exactly half past three, Bombay time, that the question of Standard time came before them. (Laughter).

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in accordance with notice given moved that with reference to the Corporation's resolution dated the 5th October last and the resolution dated 8th of December last, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation was of opinion that all the Municipal clocks be set to Standard Time on and from the day after the passing of this resolution.

Dr. Katrak in support of his proposition spoke at some length about some of the incidents attending the passing of the Corporation's resolutions referred to in his proposition. Coming to the subject matter of the notice of motion he begged to call attention to the circumstances under which the first resolution was passed by that body. In that connection it had been said that it was brought and passed at an important moment and that sufficient notice was not given and that a sufficient number of members was not present. But they would all remember that when the letter to Government was circulated along with it, the notice of motion was to be found on the agenda which was more than the usual full notice. The speaker then referring to the time when he first brought that notice of motion before them, said that it would be seen that the first objection raised on that occasion was that the adoption of the Standard time would interfere with the performance of the religious ceremonies of a large section of the Bombay public, notably their Hindu brothers. On the first occasion he had pointed out to them that it was far from his mind as well as far from the mind of any member present who had anything to do that would interfere with so grave a subject as the religion of that community. There was one point in that connetion which required to be given out here and that was that members of the Corporation had gone to Benares sometime ago, where they must have found that the Standard time of Bombay tallied exactly with the local time of Banares. Of course that was what he thought. On enquiry he found that what he thought went in accordance with facts. Now this fact should be borne carefully in mind by the Hindus, because it would help some way to solve one of the points brought by them against the adoption of the Standard Time. Continuing the speaker said he need hardly mentions the great sanctity and the great antiquity of that city of Benares. They all could fully realise the sentiment of veneration and respect in which Benares was being held by the Hindus.

At this stage Mr. Padhye asked of the President whether Dr. Katrak was speaking on Benares or the Standard time (Laughter).

Continuing the speaker said that the Benares time was virtually the Standard time, which, if adopted throughout India, would be a compliment to the Hindu community and to Benares, the holiest of the holy cities ("Oh Oh!"). Regarding this question so far as the Hindu Community was concerned they had everything to be pleased with and be satisfied. He (the speaker) had asked Sir Bhalchandra Krishna whether Benares time tallied with the Standard time, when the latter explained him to his suprise that in Benares theys had got the Bengal time. Now if the holiest of the holy city—he meant Benares,—could do without its local time, one failed to see why Bombay could no do without its local time. All these arguments he had brought forward to answer the objections of his Hindu brothers against the adoption of the Standard time. There was Mr. Kallandas Kesavdas who had said that so far as the religion was concerned any one hour of the day was as good as any other hour of the day. The speaker believed that a time would come when their currency, their postage, their time, and their language would be universally the same for all India. When these aspirations would be realised was a matter of time. It was a scandal that India which was ruled by one Government should not have common currency. But there was one thing that was to be realised that day and that was regarding the time. The speaker wondered why men like Mr. Wacha, Sir Bhalchadra Krishna, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and others who always sought and worked for the unity of India should not be for the one common time for all India. The speaker was further of opinion that the question before them was not worth the breath they had wasted over it. They would remember that on the 5th of October last they passed a resolution informing the Government that they were going to adopt the Standard time. The Corporation therefore was solely responsible for inducing the Government to adopt the Standard time. ("No, No.") They were one of the principal of bodies that sent to Government their decision namely that they were prepared to adopt the Standard time. On the combined strength of the opinions of those important bodies the Government made a move in adopting the Standard time. From that it would be clear to them that the Corporation if not solely or principally responsible, was at least partly responsible, and he felt certain that Sir Bhalchandra would not say no to that at any rate. All the same that was the responsibility attached to their resolution. He urged the Corporation to remain firm in respect of their resolution. The critics outside complained that the Corporation was a talking machine and a body of unpractical and unbusiness like people. (Laughter). But he would quote instances in which the decisions of the Corporation had been respected, literally they were feared. Amongst those instances was one regarding the amendment bolling down the operations of the Building Act in which case the Government had to yield to the whole of the suggestion of the Corporation. A recent like instances would be found in the question of procedure that was raised during the Royal Visit, when the President called an informal meeting and passed cartain resolutions. The Government tried to maintain their own ground, but after all they had to yield, because they saw that the resolutions of the Corporation were not to be regarded as empty words, but as something which forced respect. The simple reason why the Corporation's resolutions were so much respected and feared was that the Corporation itself respected its own resolutions. The question of the Police charges was another instance to the point in which the Corporation's resolution was respected. Why, simply because the Corporation had learnt to regard its resolutions something as sacred now the question that arose was whether they had any justification or any right in departing from the course which had raised th Corporation to the present difficulty. Other bodies similarly situated had also expressed their wish to adopt the Standard time and had done so. Why should the Corporation then cast aside its former resolution and decide against the introduction by the Standard time. The Corporation must remain firm when once it had pledged its word and had entered into a contract (Cries of what contract?) (Laughter). The spearer said they had given their word to the Goverment that the Corporation would adopt the Standard time, and on that assurance the Government had taken action, and on that action a portion of the Bombay public had followed suit. Now the Corporation could not hold itself aloof from those bodies, for that would be quite inconsistent with their policy. He hoped that whatever would be the difference of opinion, the Corporation would see that its contracts were carried out to the letter. (Cheers).

Mr. Dharamsey seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad spoke against Dr. Katrak's proposal. He said the Port Trust as well as the Chamber of Commerce had formerly expressed themselves in favour of the Standard Time, but since then taking a complete somersault and had adopted the Bombay time. He wondered why the Corporation could not do so if it thought it fit. He did not think it right that for the convenience of Government the Standard time should be enforced upon the people and place them into inconvenience.

As the members desired that the proposition be now put to the vote, the President did so with the result that thirty-one voted for and thirty-one against it. The President gave his castidg vote against the introduction of the Standard time.

Both sides demanded poll with the result that the proposition was carried by a majority of one vote (31 against 30).

The President declared the proposition carried amidst loud cheering.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

A CRUEL AND CALLOUS CRIME.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston sitting in the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Sadik walad Andu, who was convicted by Mr. F. X. deSouza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur December last of kidnapping in order to cause grievous hurt, robbery and attempt to commit murder, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years for each of the first two offences and transportation for ten years for the last offence. The sentences to run concurrent.

The story for the prosecution was of a most cruel and callous crime. The accused was a young Maratha, about 25 years of age, residing in the village of Ashti. One afternoon he called at a grocer's shop in the village, where the complainant Shevanti, a girl about eleven years of age was looking after the shop in her brother's absence. He told the girl he would give her some guava fruit to eat, and find her some toys to play with and enticed her away to a secluded spot beside a stream. There he threw her down flat on her face, tore off her gold and pearl car-rings from her ears, and tried to pull off her silver anklets from her legs, but failed. Then he plied several layers of stones and brambles on the body of the girl, so that she was virtually pinned down to the ground by the weight of the stones, and because, if she made the slightest attempt to stir, the brambles would inflict cruel wounds on her person. In this position the girl remained for five hours, when towards sunset a casual passer-by, Rama Santu, observed movements and piteous moans proceeding from under the pile of stones. With the aid of his companion, he rescued the girl who was fearfully bruised, revived and regained consciousness, and took her back home. The accused whom she incriminated at once, made a full confession of his crime and produced the stolen ear-rings. In the Sessions Court, the accused pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnapping and of robbery. As to the charge of attempted murder, his plea was that he had no intention to kill the girl, and intended in fact to come back and release her from her living grave, his sole object being to let the matter blow over for a time for fear she should denounce him to her relatives. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge rejected the plea as wholly untenable. His admitted motive negatived an intention to let the girl escape with her life, is in that case she was sure to denounce him; and the very elaborateness of his procedure, the Sessions Judge said, shewed that he must have contemplated the death of the girl as a likely result of his action. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a review of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS B. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, January 23,

DRILLS

No I Coy—6" B L C gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort to-day Tuesday the 23rd inst Parade at Grant Road Station at 8 p m (S T) Trains leave Colaba 7-45 p m Churchgate at 7-50 p m

10' B M L gun drill in the Town Hall compound on Thursday the 25th instant at 8-45 p m

No 2 Coy—5' B L C gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort to-day Tuesday the 23rd inst at 8 30 p m (S T)

10' B M L gun drill at Nesbis Road Head-Quarter on Thursday the 25th instant at 9-15 p m

PRACTICE.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 27th instant at 4-30 p m (S T) and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the practice from the 10" R M L

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m to-day Tuesday the 23rd inst on the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground or Technical Institution,

(3d) A STIFFE, Capt R A,
Adjut B V A

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

KUNDLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KUNDLA, JAN. 15.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, Sir Bhavsinhji K. C. S. I., is now in the District. During the last Christmas holidays his Highness successfully bagged two male and one female panters in this district. His Highness on his way now to the Mahuva District had a brief sojourn here for three days, during which he had arranged for a pig-chase by hounds. His Highness very kindly permitted the Thakures and Girassias and others to view the chase if they close. The chase was successfully carried out on Friday. This time His Highness is accompanied by Her Highness the Rani Saheb, and Kunvri Shri Manhar Kunver Ba, a young, energetic Princess of only ten years of age. The Maharaja Saheb has arrang d to give a high education to the Kunvri Ba and h s scured as her tutor and companian the services of Miss Deb. The Kunvri Ba has made a very remarkable progress in education and knitting and embroidery work. At the last Aligarh Confe nce His Highness the Maharaja Saheb permitt d certain specimens of the Kunvri Ba's works to be forwarded for the Conference for open competition. On Saturday last His Highness got a wire to say that the Kunvri Ba has been awarded a gold medal at the competition. His Highiness was high delighted at the intelligence and the whole town highly complimented His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the Kunvri Saheb on the unique distinction achieved. His Highness very liberally, in honour of the occasion, ordered a prize distribution in the Girls' School here, and the Kunvri Ba herself was deputed to perform the pleasant function. The whole affair was carried out very successfully in the Sir Takhtsinhji Hall here last afternoon. The experienced and energetic Vahivatdar Saheb here, Mr. Sakerlal G. Desai spared no pains to carry out His Highness's orders in the matter. He had invited the officials, merchants, vakils Girassias and patels to be present at the Hall which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and banners. Seats were arranged for about 200 visitors. The dais covered with a handsome carpet contained two ornamented bentwood chairs, one for the Kunvri Ba, the other for her tutor and companion Miss Deb. Valuable prizes consisting of books and clothes to the aggregate value of about Rs. 200 were laid up on tables. The Hall was fully crowded before the appointed time, when the girls in gay attire were ready there to receive the prizes. The whole town and people even from the near neighbourhood turned up in the streets to offer their congratulations to the young Princess.

Punctually at 4 the Kunvri Ba in company of Miss Deb and Mr. Bhaishanker, the Deputy Educational Insp ctor, arrived at the Hall in a motor car. They were received at the gate by Mr. Bhanushanker B. Bhatt, the Prant Vakil of the State, and Dr. Naval Kishor who have accompanied the Royal Party here, and the Vahivatdar Saheb who garlanded the Kunvri Ba and Miss Deb. On entering the Hall, the Kunvri Ba was loudly cheered and all present stood up and greeted her till the Kunvri Ba took her seat on the dais. The day's function began with two girls reciting a verse specially composed for the occasion which congratulated the Princess on her education and achievements and the Maharaja Saheb for his high liberality and unsparing efforts towards education. Two girls next experimented on the Kindergarten system of constructing a fortress of wood, reciting at the same time an interesting verse befitting the experiment. Afterwards followed a report of the Girls' School which stated among other things that the school numbered 150. Mr. Bhaishanker in a very interesting speech requested the Kunvri Ba to perform the day's function, stating how happy he was that he was here now to make the proposal, bearing in mind the fact that he was a tutor to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb during his minority. Miss Deb on behalf of the Kunvri Ba thanked all present there and the girls for their success, and the Head Mistress for her excellent training and said that the Kunvri Ba and herself were highly delighted and would communicate the proceedings displayed in the Maharaja Saheb. The Vahivatdar Saheb then explained to the gathering in Gujarathi the full speech of Miss Deb. The girls seemed very cheerful on receiving prizes at Kunvri Ba's hands. Sweetmeats were then distributed to the girls. The song wishing a long life to and in praise of His Highness, specially composed, was then sung, during which time the whole assembly remained standing. The Kunvri Saheb and Miss Deb were afterwards garlanded by two girls of the school. Pan and Attar were freely distributed and after a hearty vote of thanks to the Kunvri Ba for the trouble taken and the ability displayed, the gathering dispersed amid loud cheers and rejoicings. The whole affair was carried out very successfully, ending in a vote of thanks to H. H. by the Nyadhish Saheb Mr. Vamanram M. Mehta.

This is the first instance of a Princess getting such a great success at an open competition.

A THREAT USED TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of a reference to the Court by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, in a case against one Kasam walad Kamal, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged before Mr. V. A. Gupte, First Class Magistrate of Satara, in October last, with assaulting the complainant, a public servant, namely on inspector under the Satara Suburban Municipality, with intent to deter him from discharging his duty. The accused was formerly employed as inspector in the same Municipality, but the Secretary reported on his bad work, and he resigned the post, and his resignation was accepted, when the complainant was appointed in his place. On the 27th September last, while the complainant was sitting in the Municipal market, the accused went up to him and said 'you have taken up my service, be very careful in your work, I will show you in five or seven days.' There were three persons who were eye-witnesses, and who stated that the accused assaulted the complainant and threatened him with reference to his duties. Mr. Gupte convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15 or in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code. After carefully perusing the record of the case, Lucas said that he did not think that the offence disclosed by the evidence was one under Section 353. There seemed to have been a private quarrel between the accused and the complainant near the house of a woman called Parabai. There was nothing, Mr. Lucas said, to show that deceased assaulted the complainant with intent to prevent or deter him from discharging his duty as a public servant. It was with some reluctance that Mr. Lucas had decided to submit these papers to the High Court, but he thought it was undesirable that Section 353 should be used in cases like the present one, and in his opinion, a fine of Rs. 15 was most unduly severe, having regard to the social status of the parties and the trivial nature of the offence committed. He therefore recommended that the conviction should be converted into one under Section 352, and that the sentence should be materially reduced.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the reference passed an order as follows :—On the evidence held proved by the Magistrate, it was open to him to convict the previous threat with the subsequent assault, and to hold that the assault was to prevent or deter complainant as in Section 353. The Court does not find that he has done so, and therefore alters the conviction to one under Section 352 but maintains the sentence.

BOMBAY ELECTRICAL ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

ON Saturday evening last, a party of the Bombay Electrical Engineer Volunteers left the Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m., and proceeded to Middle Ground where they were inspected by Major Brett, (I. G.S.M.D.)

The search lights were worked for two hours without a hitch to the entire satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer. The Volunteer party consisted of Captain F. Powell Williams in Command, Lieutenant Bernard Triggs, Corporal Twiss, Corporal Dixon and eight Sappers.

THE GASPARD-NEVA ARTISTES' REAPPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that M. Gaspard and Mlle. Neva, the well-known entertainers are about to make another appearance in Bombay. They open at the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday night at 9-30 p.m. and will appear on the following Thursday and Friday. The Gaspard-Neva Company are well-known in all the cities of the East, and they are pretty sure to be well-patronised. The famous duettists will be supported by Mlle. Fernande and Monsieur Chimens, of the Conservatoire of Barcelona, and their entertainment this season will be of an entirely new and very attractive kind.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

Fairly general rain has fallen in Bengal and Orrisa, and some showers in the east of the Central Provinces and Persia. Very light snow has fallen in Kashmir. The chief amounts of rain are: Calcutta and Burdwan one and a half inches, Sambalpur, Chaibassa, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Balasor one inch, Patna half an inch, Barisal, Sangor Island and Bushire a quarter of an inch. Light rain is also reported from Mergui, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Kurnool. The low pressure area which was yesterday in the United Provinces has moved slightly eastward to the west of Bengal and is likely to continue to move in the same direction. The depression which was in Persia is now passing through Baluchistan. Fairly general rain is probable in Bengal and Orissa and some rain in Assam and the Deccan. In North-West India the weather is likely to be unsettled with cloudy weather, and with light rain and snow on the North West Himalayas.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain badly wanted. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright no sign of rain. Wheat doing badly.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Benares.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Showery. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crop.

Dhulia.—Showery. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Viramgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy, crop excellent, picking commenced and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Morning cold and dewy Cotton picking gradually begun.

Sholapur.—If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally Morning cool and dewy.

Bellary.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plant expect slight damage owing to recent rains.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22ND JAN.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall at Jask, Raipur, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Hyderabad (Deccan and Masulipatam, a brisk rise at Sirsa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 60 to 90 in excess of normal in Sind and at Nagpur, Bangalore, Jubbulpore and Rajkot and the minimum 70 to 110 at Cuddapah, Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Bangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cuddapah and Coimbatore and the lowest 40° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana and Mysore and at Jask, Bushire, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Calicut.

Rain—Over an inch and half of rain is reported from Colombo and light showers at Hyderabad (Deccan) Bangalore and Bushire.

Weather continues fine on the West Coast but pressure is abnormally low to the north of latitude 20°

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM!

ASTOUNDING CURE BY BILE BEANS.

Rheumatism is one of winter's most painful evils. It cripples thousands, makes life a torture, and opens the gate of death.

Bile Beans, by supplying the body with new rich blood and expelling the poisonous acid which is the cause of rheumatism, attack this dread disease in a natural way. Proof of the value of Bile Beans is given in the story of the cure of Mr. Samuel Milne, of 180, Coalshaw Creen Road, Hollinwood, Oldham. He says :—

"Twelve years ago I was in the infirmary suffering from lead poisoning. Then I began to suffer from muscular rheumatism, caused by indigestion and liver disorder. So bad had I become that I used to fall off my bed in fits. I kept fighting with my illness, having a wife and family to support, but at the finish it got me down, my left arm be came practically use less, I was treated by more than one local doctor and managed to get to my work at intervals, hobbing along on two sticks. I could scarcely get home at night. Two doctors told me that unless I got out of the country, I should be a confirmed cripple in a year or so.

"I tried medicine after medicine but got no relief. I had got so low-spirited that I didn't really care whether or not I was ever cured. I had one spell of ten months in bed, and another of twelve months, one day a friend persuaded me to try Bile Beans. When I had finished the first bottle I felt a little better, and by the time I had taken a short course I was able to put my sticks aside, and soon after that I one day walked seven miles. My friends were astonished, and could scarcely believe I was the same person. My digestive troubles and liver disorder were also cured, and bit by bit the rheumatism seemed to be driven from my body. Bile Beans have now cured me entirely. I am now back at work and my employer says he never saw such an alteration in anybody as Bile Beans have made in me."

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anaemia" nerves "female ailments, weakness, dizziness, rheumatism, pains, in the back and side, insomnia, loss of appetite congested liver, headache, flatulence, pimples and other erruptions, and ailments having a common origin in impaired action of stomach or liver. Bile Beans also ward off ailments common to inhabitants of tropical countries. Of all che mists and medicine vendors, at Re 1/- per bottle or Rs 2/4 for a large family size, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co's 39, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re 1/2 and Rs 2-8, per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE :—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta,
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 23 Jan, 1906.

Doctors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, business men everywhere, all rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, whenever they have a cough or a cold. They keep it on hand, at their home, at their place of business. They carry it with them when they travel. They say there is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing, and there is nothing so good for a cough as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is the best remedy in the world for coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all throat and lung troubles.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE are rumours that the reconstitution of the Army Council is not yet complete, and that one other member, like General Plumer, is likely ere long to vacate his appointment. The rumours to which we refer seem to point to the future acceptance by Sir Neville Lyttelton of the Gibraltar command. Upon this matter we do not profess to have any intelligence but we should certainly not be surprised within a short period to see a change in the personality of one or another of the Military Members. Much was gained when Sir William Nicholson was appointed Quarter-master-General. He has a very special knowledge of the duties, although it is possible that he would have been better placed in some other appointment. A very experienced correspondent, whose contribution appeared three weeks ago, suggested the very great advantage that would result if Lord Kitchener were brought home. We are not sure that the present Commander-in-Chief in India would be willing to accept a position upon the Army Council, as Chief of the Staff—supposing some other appointment were found for Sir Neville Lyttelton—unless he could have some assurance that he would not be thwarted by the Secretary of State or by anti-military influences. Lord Kitchener has done a great work in India, but there are those who think that he might with advantage leave others to complete it. We do not entirely agree with that view but we are quite certain that if Lord Kitchener should come home, as sooner or later he must he will be found a most valuable force in all matters of Army reorganisation. It is in any case, eminently desirable that the Army Council should be strengthened by the addition of eminent and experienced military organisers and administrators of the calibre of Sir William Nicholson.

We are soon likely to find some further light thrown upon that interesting subject—the respective shares of Mr. Arnold-Forster and the Army Council in the famous Army scheme. Changes are already foreshadowed which mark a new impulse to be given to policy, and it is now stated that the enlistment for the short service battalions is to be suspended. If this should prove to be true, it will remain to be seen whether this suspension has relation to the necessity of the making secure the Indian drafts, which, as we said at the time, were endangered by the premature introduction of short service. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the Army Council really disapproves of the intended system of maintaining two different systems of enlistment. As a matter of fact, at the present time, several systems of enlistment are in force, but the long service introduced under the new scheme mainly holds the field. Obviously it cannot produce a sufficient reserve and therefore we are disposed to say that if the short service Army—the reserve-making machine—goes, the whole fabric of the Army scheme will vanish. We cannot play fast and loose with the Army Reserve, and, although it can never be sufficient for our ultimate needs, there is yet no prospect of the Militia being formed into a reserve for some years to come, although that it is a goal to be striven for. We do not mean thereby to diminish in any way the Army Reserve, which is an integral part of our military organisation. Mr. Haldane has succeeded to a difficult business, but among his early duties must necessarily be a consideration of the constitution of the Army, and with that of the terms under which it is recruited.

Our new General Staff has very naturally attracted the attention of the Germans for is not imitation the best form of flattery? In various quarters the new system has been carefully and intelligently described, with the full recognition of the fact that we are endeavouring to graft the German system upon our own. In the Militar-Wochenblatt the subject is dealt with in a letter from England and after describing our new arrangements the writer concludes that our purpose is to create a school of professional thinking men, eine Schule fachmannischer Denkungsart. These thinking men are to exercise an influence over the whole Army, and the writer in the Wochenblatt regards the new arrangement as of a radical character destined to bring about great changes in the Army and even the suppression of the Camberley College. Here he goes much beyond knowledge, and even beyond the range of right speculation, for we shall decline altogether to believe that there is any intention of abolishing the Staff College. Upon this institution the German critic bestows a good deal of praise, comparing it to the German Kriegsakademie, and tells his countrymen how difficult is the examination and how much value our officers set upon the p. s. c. which exercises so important an influnce upon their future. For the advancement of some of them, he says, it is a sine qua non. Yet the German critic expresses the opinion that the Staff College course tends to suppress individuality and to reduce—or shall we say raise,—its graduates to the same level.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's remarks on the reduction of armaments have not unnaturally attracted a good deal of attention throughout England and there seems to be some probability of the subject bulking large in the Liberal programme at the General Election. Everybody interested in the efficiency of the Navy will regret this, for, as we have always held, service matters should be kept outside the area of party politics. In the appointment of Lord Tweedmouth to the office of First Lord, many observers have fancied that they saw an indication that the new Ministry, like their predecessors, intended to adhere to that admirable line of policy. It would, however, be a mistake to jump to the conclusion that the subject is to become a burning one. We shall hope to welcome to the new House of Commons a very large number of private Members versed in naval affairs for in addition to those seeking re-election, there are among the new candidates several who are known to take a large and intelligent interest in the subject. It is satisfactory also to knrw that the Board of Admiralty, so far as its professional members are concerned (includes those who are responsible for the recently introduced schemes of entry and education, and the present distribution and constitution of the various fleets. So long as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman retains as his naval advisers these experienced administrators, it is most unlikely that he has in view any reactionary or revolutionary measures for reducing the efficiency of the Fleet. The rumours to this effect may have been given currency from political motives, but we shall not place any credence in them unless they can be shown to have better foundation than is the case at present. Even Mr. Robertson's appointment, which seems to have created something like a scare in certain quarters, does not necessarily imply that this gentleman has made up his mind to act as a drag on the naval coach. He has, before now shown himself to be possessed of much sound common-sense, and because he allowed himself a large measure of criticism when out of office it is conceivable that things will bear to him a less gloomy aspect when regarded from a more responsible standpoint.

As was only to be expected, the graduated system of charp purchase after four years' service introduced for the benefit of the seaman class in March last, has led a large number of men to quit the active service list and seek billets on shore. That these billets were less numerous, and less remunerative than they had expected has resulted from the large number who have been petitioning to re-enter the Service during the last few weeks. On a very limited scale, and with application only to men whose characters were the best during their previous periods of service this has been allowed, but the numbers seeking re-entry were so large that this system afforded hardly any relief. Permission was therefore given for men to rejoin the active list as second-class stokers if they wished without regard to their previous rating. The one department in which recruiting was slack was in the stoker rating and the immediate acceptance of this offer by large numbers of the men has had the effect on getting the Admiralty out of a difficulty as well as supplying the men with employment. And it is additionally advantageous in that these men are all accustomed to the routine of a man-of-war—physical drill, gymnastics, and gunnery course they have all been through and therefore, only require instruction in stokehold work. Being moreover already accustomed to main-deck discipline they will introduce an orderly element into the stoker rating which, if it has not been actually conspicuous by its absence, has not been very much in evidence in a good many ships.

The whole question of the promotion of officers, whether by the selection of the fit or the elimination of the unfit, has been the subject of inquiry at the War Office, and we believe we are right in saying that quite revolutionary views have been placed before the Army Council and the special committee. Nothing radical is at all likely to be done but no more useful work could be done by Mr. Haldane than to introduce such changes as would remove the anomalies and obviate the disappointments arising from the present system when subjected to the vagaries of selection. It may be and doubtless is true that the keen and clever officer is apt to discern his advantage in leaving his regiment and getting staff employment but at the same time the great majority of officers do stick to their regiments, and count upon making their future in or through them Common justice makes it clear that they should not be subjected to the vagaries of whim, or be deprived of advancement because of the incompetance of some senior officer in the same regiment or battalion. This is a matter which Mr. Haldane's legal mind should rapidly seize and with the advice of the committee should almost as rapidly slow.

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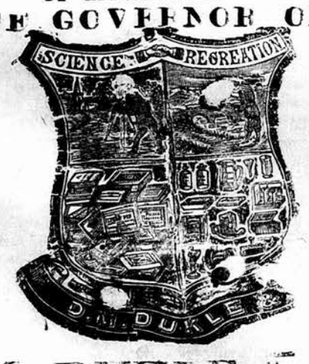

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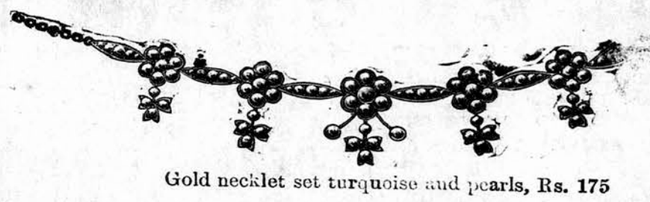

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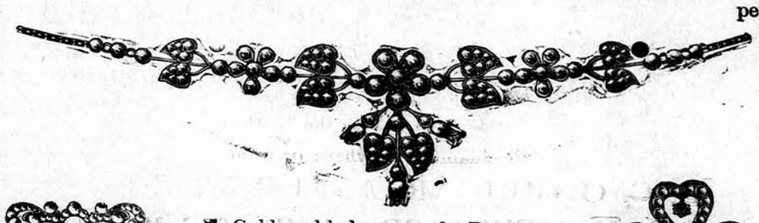

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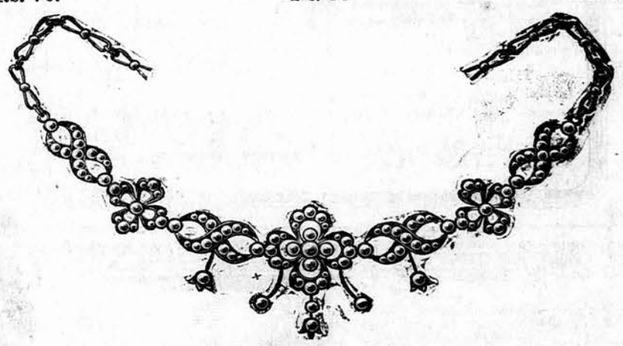

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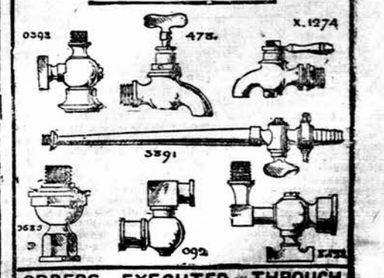

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